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AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA.

SPEECH
OF
THE HON. WILLIAM B. REED,
AT
The Board of Trade, in the City of Philadelphia,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1859.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you in all sincerity for this welcome home. I thank you, too, for the opportunity of saying a few words as to our relations—I mean those of the United States—to the East, and especially as to the course of conduct, which, under the instructions of the Government, I pursued in China. Down to this moment, it has been my duty as it has been my inclination, to be silent, and though I have had my share of adverse criticism, no word of explanation or defence has passed my lips or been traced by my pen. The time has now come, however, when to a certain extent I can speak out, and by a plain and precise narrative of what has been done, and prevented, give you, my immediate townsmen, and such of the public as take an interest in the subject, materials for a safe judgment on the policy of the Government, as well as my own conduct.

The policy of the United States in China, by unfriendly people abroad, and some inconsiderate ones at home, has been much criticised. We have been censured because we chose, having no earthly ground of quarrel with China, to stand off, to look on the conflicts of others, and then to accept from the Chinese the ready offer of all the advantages, which, by means of war, other parties had extorted for themselves. Let us see, for a moment, how this matter really stands in point of common sense, to say nothing of common morality, and by way of one answer to such cavils, let me suggest the alternative of our having done just the reverse of what we did; of our having joined in a distant and expensive war, to the destruction of trade and sacrifice of material interests, or being neutral, of having refused the concessions which the Chinese of their own accord have made to us. Now that the excitement is all over, let me in all candor ask, what would have been thought of us had we done either of these very chivalric things—what would have been the judgment of the people—I do not speak of partisans who find fault with whatever is done—but of the sober, patriotic, business men of this country, had the President involved us in gratuitous hostilities with China, or had I, as the diplomatic agent of our country, sullenly refused to accept the privileges which a friendly and neutral position secured to us? I beg to say to you that there were many times during the past eighteen months when, had I consulted my own inclinations, I should have gladly withdrawn from scenes of bloody and unequal war, the unheroic conflict of the very strong with the very weak; but when I assure you that such a withdrawal would have been most sincerely deplored by the belligerent allies, who wished and perhaps needed, the moral support of the neutral Powers of Russia and the United States, and by the poor Chinese, who in their helplessness, looked upon us as their only friends, and supplicated us to remain, I say all that is needed to justify the attitude we assumed and maintained. Nay, I can go further, and have every reason to know that no one, in the end, did more full and exact justice to the attitude, which, as the representative of a resolutely neutral Power, I pursued from first to last, than old Lord ELGIN, or will more frankly acknowledge the friendly spirit, in which, especially the supplementary negotiations (and they were sometimes, or might easily have been made difficult and delicate,) were initiated and conducted to a most satisfactory result, and I ought in justice to myself and them to add, that never, in more than a year's close association with the belligerent Plenipotentiaries did there occur between us any such difference of opinion as caused or left the least trace of personal unkindness. We parted at Shanghae in November last, as we had met a year before, on terms of mutual kindness and respect. If the swarm of busy scribblers, such as always flutter in the sunshine of patronage, sometimes tried to produce irritation and annoyance; if one phantom—the suspicion of Russian influence—sometimes darkened our path, I always found that candor, good temper, and a moderate exercise of good sense, were more than a match for them; and I assure you, gentlemen, in spite of the newspapers, we were excellent friends, and kept our respective countries in that friendly relation which, perhaps, in this crisis of the world's affairs, is now more than ever important. And, Mr. Mayor, as I am talking unreservedly amongst my friends and neighbors, I cannot refrain from adding a tribute to another distant friend; I refer to the Naval Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in the East, Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR—one of those rare, pure men, who have made the English Navy what it is, the greatest in the world—a gallant, loyal man, a friend of our country and (I speak from personal experience) of our countrymen—and I but utter the feeling of American residents in China, and of every officer and sailor of our own squadron in the East, when I say he was regarded with affection and respect by all.

That the belligerents would, at the outset, have been better pleased had we shared the expense and danger of a Chinese war, is, no doubt, true, but that they, I mean those in authority, ever uttered a word or entertained a thought of resentment because we did NOT, is not in any sense true. I am sorry to dwell on this matter further, but it is a question worth asking—What had we to go to war with China about? Did the aggregation of all the minute wrongs which that perverse nation had ever done to us constitute a reason for the exposure of a human life, or the expenditure of one dollar in distant military armaments? The total amount of pecuniary claims (now, I am happy to say, settled without a harsh word or unpleasant thought) never amounted to a million of dollars, and did not, at the beginning of the war, amount to more than a fifth of that sum, for, you will recollect, the bulk of our claims are of recent occurrence, for loss of property at the factories, when the Chinese were defending their own soil, and for which they are only responsible on the unchristian principle of English and American public law, that the assailed party always pays the damages. The Viceroy at Canton had refused to receive our ministers inside the city, a privilege we not only had never asked, but which we had on one occasion disclaimed. He had evaded official intercourse, as all Chinese will do. A President's letter had been returned by one of the provincial authorities with the seal broken and unanswered. This is the sum of the wrongs we had, on our own account, to complain of, and I do not hesitate to say, that the proposition to make a distant and expensive war, to the sacrifice of trade, for such causes, would have been hooted at by Congress and the nation. But did our expectant allies suggest any other reasons for our active coöperation? A French missionary priest had been butchered under circumstances of great atrocity. Were we to go to war with China for that? As well might we now be engaged in war with Cochin China for the same reason. When, in 1856, an American citizen was killed at Foochau in a street broil, there was great good sense in the admonition given by the British Vice-Consul, and approved by Lord CLARENDON, that the murder was purely an American affair, and that British subjects had better not mix themselves up in it. Had the English cause of war any greater attractions for us? What was the lorcha *Arrow*, with its engrafted grievance of intramural intercourse, what were these to us? Our Parliament in Great Britain had condemned a war on this account. To its successor it was never mentioned; and I do not believe any conscientious man in England now thinks it a wise or a just war. In every point of view, therefore, active coöperation by us, with or without the assent of Congress, was out of the question. This decision not to be involved in an Eastern war was no new one, for, during the latter days of Mr. PIERCE's administration, Mr. Secretary MARCY instructed our Minister in China, not only that the United States had no cause of war with China, but that there was no obligation, perfect or imperfect, on China, that required him to negotiate a revised treaty at or near Pekin, or any particular place that *we* might find it expedient or convenient to select.

Matters thus standing, I think no candid man will say that any other course was open to the President than that which he adopted—of declining to be involved in these hostilities, and at the same time, in the most frank and friendly spirit coöperating with the other Powers in any peaceful measures of redress. On this errand, and with instructions that admitted no evasion, had I been disposed to seek for it, it was my lot to be sent, arriving in China early in November, 1857. I have every reason to believe, though, of course, I speak without authority, that the tone of Mr. CASS' refusal, and the appointment of a Special Envoy to act with the English and French and Russian Plenipotentiaries in the spirit which my instructions prescribed, was entirely satisfactory to the representative of her Majesty at Washington; and it was in this spirit of contentment that copies of the confidential instructions of each were exchanged without reserve. In this connection I venture to refer to an incident of our diplomatic intercourse in China, which may not have been without bad, though temporary effects. When I arrived in China and in my first intercourse with the Earl of ELGIN, I felt myself embarrassed, by his intentional silence, or apparent ignorance of the instructions under which I was acting. I could not understand how to reconcile this silence or this ignorance, with what I supposed to be the fact that a copy of my instructions had been placed for transmission in Lord NAPIER's hands. I had no alternative but to be silent too, though I thought it due to myself that Lord ELGIN should know, in a general way, the limitations which were imposed on my action. Many months afterwards the mystery was solved, and the missing dispatches came to light. By a clerical or Post-office blunder somewhere in the East, these documents, which should have reached Lord ELGIN before my arrival, followed him, on his trip to India, as far as Singapore, were then sent back to London, and did not reach him in China till several months afterwards. I incline to think that some transitory unpleasant feeling might have been saved had these dispatches arrived in season. Their not doing so was no fault of mine or of the Government at Washington.

My first duty, on arriving in China, was to put myself in communication with the Imperial Commissioner at Canton. My orders to this effect were explicit. In language which was meant to be that of courtesy but of decision, I asked of YEH a personal interview. His answer, delayed no longer than indirect communication rendered necessary, for the river was blockaded and everything had to be sent through the Portuguese authorities at Macao, so far from being, as has been represented, indecorous and peremptory, was eminently courteous and respectful. It was evasive, of course, and I expected nothing else. YEH did not write to me in the scoffing tone he had used to some of my predecessors; he did not seek to bandy clumsy sarcasm with me as with Lord ELGIN, but he answered me with remarkable courtesy, (the precise value of which, I beg you to believe, I properly estimate,) and gave as a reason for not seeing me what, I confess, seemed to me a pretty good one, that the English had destroyed the suburban residences where the former personal interviews had been had, and that he had no fit place in which to meet me. It was, I freely admit, at the time, a matter of transient regret to me that this personal intercourse was declined, as it extinguished the very faint hope I had of mediation and good offices, and of averting, by inducing timely concession on his part, the storm of war which I knew was about to burst. It is due to candor to say that from subsequent revelations I am satisfied there was no ground for this hope, and that YEH's doom was pre-ordained. I shall never regret that I discharged the duty prescribed by my instructions and made the communication which I did.

Then began a season of endurance which to an active mind was hard to bear. No one not on the spot can well comprehend the state of feeling, morbid and deranged in every way, that existed in the south of China in the first month or two after my arrival, and how hard it was to hold to one's anchorage. There was a war fever. With rare exceptions, for there were some few who kept their balance, the judgment of every one seemed overset. The merchant and the missionary, the Catholic and the Protestant, for once, agreed; and the ruins of the factories and of the Honan packhouses, and the blackened walls of chapels and hospitals, stimulated all to one loud cry for vengeance on the Chinese who were not the authors of the war. Had I yielded for a moment to the influences around me, a mischief would have been done which time and friendly diplomacy never could have repaired, and now that the game of lingering war has been played out by others, my gratitude is unbounded that I was firm enough to keep my country out of it. One word of ill-advised sympathy—one rash suggestion to the naval commanders to put such of their ships as were available within the range of the fire of a people so insensate and indiscriminating as the Chinese—and the mischief would have been done, and it is not easy, even now, to measure what that mischief would have been. Aside from consequences to myself in certain discredit and recall, (for no Administration would have ventured to sustain me,) I should have seen our gallant sailors and marines wasting their courage and expending their accomplishments of war on feeble adversaries, and slaughtering women and children. I should have seen them throwing away their lives before paltry and irregular defences, and when the victory was won, and our flag, united with those of England and France, had been planted over the dismal ruins of Canton, we should have been partakers of a conquest more troublesome and perplexing than conquerers ever had before—soldiers and sailors doing police duty amidst ruins; a local government organized within a government, and the conquerers hard at work to keep the rickety machine in motion and the restless officials in their places; an army of occupation practically prisoners; assassination habitual, and revenge bloody; commerce suspended, if not annihilated, and a new chapter of vindictive memories opened, the end of which no one can foresee. Such is Canton as I have seen it since December, 1857. Such is the wretched Canton warfare, from a share in which, by a strict and cheerful obedience to my instructions, I am proud to say I have saved my country. The only real difficulty with China had been summarily settled at the Barrier Forts before my arrival; and for the future, we thought it our duty and our interest to be neutral, and we were so, absolutely.

But in the neutrality and inaction to which, for a month before and after the fall of Canton, we condemned ourselves, there was nothing suggested, or attempted, or done, calculated to embarrass the course of the belligerents. So far as I could repress it, everything of the kind, in the way of protest or complaint of irregularity in the blockades on the part of Americans, who saw their business interrupted and trade sacrificed, was prevented. For this no credit is due or claimed, but the fact is so, and I state it simply to show our neutrality was not, at least, actively mischievous. Such a war, so perfect or imperfect, as I found existing in the Canton River, I affirm to be without parallel in the history of international relations, unless it be in some of the precedents of late years, when France threatened Mexico and Buenos Ayres, in 1838, and England embargoed the Piræus, in 1850. It once was doctrine well settled, "*hostes hi sunt qui nobis, aut quibus nos publice bellum decrevimus cæteri latrones aut prædones sunt.*" This was the doctrine of GROTIUS and BLACKSTONE, but not that of the Canton River, where blockade after blockade was proclaimed, without anything approaching to a declaration of war. When, in 1840, China affairs were under discussion in England, a leading writer thus referred to this very point: "The Canton River ought to be immediately blockaded, but not, we trust, until a declaration of war, and a subsequent or simultaneous notification of blockade shall have been promulgated; for, why should we follow the lawless example of modern France? We mention this with a view to prevent cavil from neutral nations, who are, at all times, naturally annoyed or extensively injured by a blockade. That a blockade, without a declaration of war, is illegal, must, we think, be admitted by all. No Power can legally institute a blockade except a belligerent; and we were not at war with China. We may, perhaps, blockade the port of a foreign Power who has done us an injury, or on whom we have claims, without a declaration of war; but, under such a blockade, we have no right to prevent the free ingress and egress of the ships of a neutral Power." Such doctrine is no longer fashionable; for, while Lord PALMERSTON, as late as March, 1857, said, at Tiverton, "that it was the greatest mistake to suppose England was at war with China. It was no such thing;" and the Secretary for the Colonies (Mr. LABOUCHERE) declared in his place in Parliament, that while there was certainly a war in China, there certainly was no war *with* China; there were blockades and bombardments and burnings, and neutrals and neutral rights were never thought of. Eighty-three American ships, with a tonnage of 61,000 tons, entered at Canton in 1855. In 1856 this trade was extirpated, and has continued so ever since, in a quarrel to which we were not parties, and by processes utterly unsustainable on any principle of public law; and yet there was no complaint or interference on our part. Surely, I may say, that neutrality was not intrusive or mischievously active.

On the 10th of February, the blockades were raised; peace proclaimed, except at Canton; matters restored to a treaty basis; and, at the same time, the neutral Powers of Russia and the United States were invited to join in an earnest and peaceful appeal to the Court of Peking for the redress of grievances, and a revision of treaties. In what spirit that invitation was received and answered, will appear from the correspondence. There seemed to be all round cordiality and confidence and good feeling. And here I gladly avail myself of the occasion to bear my testimony to the moderation, as revealed in the correspondence with YEH, before the fall of Canton, of the belligerent plenipotentiaries. I refer especially to Lord ELGIN's, which has been laid before Parliament and printed. Nothing, it seems to me, could have been more considerate and humane. On the 13th of February, I wrote to Washington that it was impossible to read it without being impressed by the evidence not only of moderation of demand, but of reluctant resort to arms. The military notices were equally considerate of the duties of humanity. Thus regarding them, it was with an earnest sympathy that, on the part of the United States, I acceded to the suggestion of the English and French Ministers, that we should jointly appeal to the Imperial Council at Peking. The Russian Minister united in it with equal cordiality. I beg to read a single extract from my letter (which is a public one) to the Supreme Council, dispatched to Soochau coincidently with the others, as illustrative of the feeling which then animated me. It was certainly no doubtful sympathy on my part:

"Of all that has occurred at or near Canton, the undersigned has been an anxious spectator, and it is due to the cause of truth, too long concealed from the immediate councils of his Imperial Majesty, for him to say that the warfare which the representatives of Great Britain and France have waged has been, in every act, the warfare of conscious and magnanimous power, has not been prolonged a moment beyond the line of a moderate necessity; and that the treatment of a city taken by assault, and of a high functionary, captured as the Imperial Commissioner was in the fresh excitement of conflict, and with the sight of the misery he had occasioned all around, will be regarded by the civilized world as illustrative of the highest humanity. That warfare is now over. The safety of the City of Canton depends entirely on the will of its own inhabitants. Peaceful commerce is resumed by all who choose to partake of it; and the high functionaries, representing the august sovereigns of France and Great Britain, have again resolved on an experiment of peaceful negotiation, and on another more solemn and direct appeal to the Imperial Court, in order to avert difficulty in the future. In that effort, so worthy of Christian Powers the undersigned, on the part of the United States, and the representative of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, have been invited, and have agreed to join. We have not only been invited to join in the general effort at pacification, but we have been unreservedly informed of the specific objects which the Allies have in view; and the undersigned, on the part of the United States, expressly says, that in the promotion of these objects, he and his Government cordially concur."

So stood matters at the end of February, 1858, and in about a month the four ministers arrived at Shanghae, whither we had asked the Imperial Council to send a plenipotentiary to meet us. The result of this part of the peaceful experiment is well known. We were met not only by an evasive reference to Canton, whither the new Imperial Commissioner had gone, but by a positive refusal of the Imperial Council, at the Capital, to correspond with us. The letter of the Russian Minister was not even answered, except in the form of a message through me. In this state of things, no conference was needed to determine the course we ought to pursue. It was a simple instinct to refuse to follow the new Commissioner to the south of China, and to repair at once to the north, and seek access there. On the 1st of April, my determination was communicated to Peking, in these words. After reciting the refusal of the Council to correspond directly, I took occasion to say

"The undersigned therefore treats this message (through the Governor-General) as no answer at all, and means to go at once to the Gulf of Pechele and mouth of the Peiho, accompanied by the great ships of his nation, and there demand access to the Imperial Court or the high officers, who are bound to correspond with him;" and I then took occasion to add, in order to dispel any idea that a diversity of opinion existed, or was likely to exist, among the Western Powers:

"The undersigned further informs the Supreme Council, that in the course he has prescribed for himself, it is his intention to act in friendly and thorough concert with the Plenipotentiaries of England, France and Russia, whose interests in China entirely harmonize, and whose action, since the hostilities at Canton have been suspended, is strictly coöperative." I wrote to the Government at Washington in the same spirit; and it was at this time that Lord ELGIN said to the English merchants at Shanghae, that "it was a matter of the highest gratification to know, that in pursuing a policy of combined moderation and firmness he could count not only on the hearty coöperation and active support of the representative of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, but also on the good will and sympathy of the representatives of other great and powerful nations interested with ourselves in extending the area of Christian civilization and multiplying those commercial ties which are destined to bind the East and West together with bonds of mutual advantage."

It was a continuous and earnest effort on the part of the representatives of the two neutral powers to induce the Chinese to yield, and thus prevent the necessity of force and avert bloodshed; and I avail myself of this opportunity to make one disclaimer, which I desire to do in terms as distinct, precise and comprehensive as language affords, that there may be no room for criticism. I desire to say, that for the assertion or insinuation which has been so current and so positive that there was between the Russian Minister and me any plan, combination, agreement express or implied, or understanding, having for its object the frustration of the policy of Great Britain or France, so far as it was known to or surmised by us, there is not a shadow of truth. It is a fabrication, pure and absolute. Either in intercourse with the Chinese officials, or in correspondence with my Government, no word escaped me of infidelity to the common cause of Western diplomacy. Even when our judgment hesitated as to the expediency or propriety of measures which were adopted, we shared our doubts with no one. I hope this denial, made on the honor of a gentleman, will be received as it is made. Let me not for a moment be understood as denying that between His Excellency, Count PUTIATINE and me, there were the most intimate and confidential relations. Excluded as neutrals, perhaps properly so, from the councils of the belligerent allies, we naturally drifted into close intimacy, which ripened, on my part, and I have every reason to believe on his, into warm personal friendship, which I shall never disown. It may be matter of wonder to some who speculate on uncongenial associations, that Russians and Americans can be friends; but no one familiar with our history can fail to see why it is so.

The effect of our movement northward was immediate, for agents from the capital at once presented themselves and sought an interview. The first that came being sent merely "to manage affairs," and who were the same that baffled Mr. MCLANE and Sir JOHN BOWRING in 1854, were not recognized but notes were sent to the capital by the plenipotentiaries announcing their arrival, and six days allowed for an answer. Within that time a new Commissioner arrived, the Governor-General of the Province of Chili, one of the highest officers of the Empire, who announced himself as Imperial Commissioner in conjunction with those previously sent, and as authorized (these were the words of his letter) "to meet their Excellencies, the Honorable Foreign Ministers, and seriously deliberate with them concerning the affairs mentioned in the letters of their several nations." The first note was not received, owing to a derogatory informality in the address. A second note was then written by the Chinese and received, being brought to me in a boat from the *Audacieuse*, where Baron GROS and Lord ELGIN were in conference, and accompanied by the exhibition of their cards. I had every reason to suppose that the Governor-General's letter was satisfactory to the Allies, as it was to me. On the 29th of April, three days before the time allowed for an answer from Peking, the English and French gunboats crossed the bar and anchored near the forts. I took for granted that this was meant less as a hostile demonstration than as a means of giving force to the negotiations about to begin, and on the 30th, the Russian Minister and I went in our respective ships and anchored behind the gunboats.

Nearly two days elapsed after we entered the river, and there were no signs of our colleagues. In the meantime the Chinese were importunate for an interview. They were urgent, courteous and respectful. On the 1st May, in answer to an urgent request for me to fix a time for an interview, I wrote to them "that I was unable at this time to do so, being anxious to confer with the ministers of Great Britain and France, before I could designate any time or place," and I then added more explicitly, "As he has already informed the Imperial authorities, there is in the course of policy now pursued entire concord of feeling between the ministers of the Four Powers, and the undersigned thinks that any separate action on his part, when there is an opportunity of consultation, might be regarded as an unfriendly act. He is in hourly expectation of the arrival of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS, and will be ready on Monday at the latest (to-morrow being a day of rest,) to give a positive answer as to a place of meeting." A copy of this note was at once sent to the allied ministers, and so anxious and perplexed by this strange reserve did Count PUTIATINE become, that he went out to the fleet in order to ascertain what new state of things had occurred.

On the night of Sunday, the 2d of May, I received from the allied ministers the first intimation of their decision not to meet the Imperial Commissioner, on account of his not being willing, or perhaps able, to procure in advance what are known as "full powers." Why this difficulty was not made known to us sooner, and why the Russian Minister and I were allowed, in utter unconsciousness of it, to go into the river, I am yet at a loss to understand. Without undue tenaciousness, I confess I felt hurt at this palpable want of confidence, and did not think it consistent with the respect due to myself or my country, to be going in and out, or to be at the beck and call of those who thought it right to pursue so unusual a policy.

Beside, in the exercise of the best judgment I could form, I did not agree in the opinion that *before* an interview, the production of "full powers" was essential, or, indeed, if negotiations in good faith could be begun, that it was worth while to be critical or exacting as to the technical powers. I attached to these formalities just as little value, as it is understood, Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS did to ceremony when they ceded the place of honor to PEHQUI and the Tartar-General at Canton. The questions of the precedent production of powers and of their sufficiency are very different. It was with the first only that I had to deal. I had promised the Chinese officials, having come into the River on an errand of peace, I would meet them, and I saw nothing in the new scruple of the Allies to make me wish either to recall or reconsider this promise.

And here, arraigned as I have occasionally and thoughtlessly been, for a want of fidelity to my co-operators, (I have to use the word for want of a better,) I must refer to a matter of interest, and which I confess, in some of its relations, is yet a mystery. In the Yamun of YEH, in Canton, were found many important documents, throwing much light on the past relations of the empire to foreigners. These were translated, and were in the hands of the Allies. Some of minor importance were shown to me. One, however, purporting to be the report made by the Commissioners who met Sir J. BOWRING and MCLANE in 1854, and the Imperial comments or *rescripts*—a document of great and painful interest, as illustrating the habitual faithlessness of Chinese officials—was in the hands of the Allies during the whole of the difficulties at the Peiho, and was never shown or seen by me. I never saw the document till three months afterward's at Shanghae, when all was over, and it had but a faint historical interest. I do not venture to affirm that this was purposely withheld. It may have been forgotten. It related largely to American affairs. It would have enabled me, in the difficult complication which arose, to regulate my conduct by a full and accurate knowledge of the whole truth. In one view I am sincerely rejoiced that the inadvertence or intention to which I refer kept these documents from me. They were certainly the most painful revelations of the mendacity and treacherous habits of the high officials of this empire yet given to the world. They cannot be read without contemptuous resentment; and I have no such confidence in my equanimity and self-control as to determine what might have been my inclination before and after the fall of the Taku forts, had the contents of these papers been known to me. Nothing, of course, that the Chinese authorities, high or low, could say or write would have materially influenced my course of action under or without instructions, but had these papers been seen by me, I am quite sure the moderate confidence I had in their professions would have been lessened, and my conciliatory tendencies not a little embarrassed. If it be, as I think it was, a mistake on the part of the English and French ministers, concealing or omitting to communicate these things, it was not with us its good fruits in allowing my peaceful inclinations to have full scope. I do not at all regret what was done or omitted last Summer, but I deprecate any criticism on the course of the United States when, either intentionally or inconsiderately, information to which we were entitled in the friendly cooperation to which we supposed we were invited, was withheld.

Thus unenlightened, but acting under a clear sense of duty, I landed at the forts, and had two interviews with the Imperial Commissioners. They were in great measure formal, but in some respects they were, or might have been insignificant. That their powers were limited, and that any treaty in the aggregate was to be referred to Peking, for approval, I found to be true; and yet I have little doubt that if I had not been restrained by a sense of what was due to others—under TAN's powers, a treaty, with every variety of most favored clauses, might have been made, which would have been ratified in forty eight hours. There are precedents in our own diplomatic history for waiving the production of ample, or any full powers—one which is very remarkable in its resemblance to what occurred at the Taku forts, where the Chinese Commissioners said they could negotiate, but the treaty when agreed to must be referred unsigned to the capital for approval. When, in 1795, Mr. ADET (a very Chinese) was sent as Minister of the French Republic to the United States, he was authorized to negotiate a treaty, but not to sign till it had been referred to France for approval. General WASHINGTON's administration agreed to treat on this basis, in view of the great exigency of affairs. In 1791, Mr. HAMMOND was sent by Great Britain authorized to *enter* on negotiations, but not to *conclude* them. But to have done so here, would have been unfair to those with whom I desired to act in good faith; and at none of the interviews was the idea seriously entertained by me. They were improved, as I thought, by earnestly impressing on the Chinese the necessity of yielding to all the preliminary demands of the belligerents, the certainty of defeat if they continued to resist, the moderation and reasonableness of what I then understood were the ulterior demands; in short, every persuasion and urgency was resorted to, to attain the very ends which all had in view. The details of these interviews were regularly communicated to Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS: and, I am happy to believe, were properly estimated; for, another term of six days having expired, on the 19th of May, when the allies determined to summon and take the forts; the Earl of ELGIN, wrote to me, "I need not recapitulate the history of our endeavors to be satisfied with TAN's powers, as you are already familiar with it; but I cannot refrain from expressing my acknowledgments to you for the exertions you have made to bring the Chinese authorities to more reasonable sentiments."

On the 20th May, the Taku forts were summoned and taken by assault, and the way to the capital, at last, seemed to be opened.

It was not, however, until the 29th, that the allied Plenipotentiaries made their advance up the river, and on the evening of the same day, on Lord ELGIN's invitation, and in pursuance of a determination formed and communicated beforehand, the Russian Minister and I followed, reaching Teintsin the following morning. I was the honored guest of his Excellency Count PUTIATINE, and, through his courtesy, the flags of Russia and the United States were hoisted on the *Amerika*,—the flags of the two nations who were, and meant to be, at peace with China. Ten days before, the ensigns of Great Britain and France had been seen together at one mast-head in the midst of battle with the Chinese.

The negotiations, which began almost immediately after our arrival at Teintsin, with the new Commissioners, who presented themselves, were necessarily distinct; but, so far as the neutral Powers were concerned, were shrouded in no mystery. While certainly there was no extreme confidence on the part of the belligerent Plenipotentiaries towards us, there was, on my part at least, no reserve as to what I was doing, or expected to accomplish. The draft of such a treaty as I desired, or rather as I thought practicable, was sent to Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS before we entered the river. Baron GROS' sketch I received at once; Lord ELGIN's not till some time after, at TIEN-TSIN. In one particular I altered my draft, in compliance with an earnest wish expressed by Lord ELGIN. The details of each formal interview with the Commissioners were duly interchanged, and there was not a word of conference between the Chinese and me at any time, or with any object, that was kept secret or withheld. On the other hand, (and I must not be understood as complaining of it) for some reasons—doubtless adequate—what course of conduct, or policy or negotiation the belligerents were pursuing, was not told to us. All that we knew we learned from the Chinese officials, and on their revelations, never encouraged, we could not depend; and I here reiterate the affirmation that when we were thus made the depositories of secrets we had no wish to learn from them, no word ever passed my lips, except in the way of persuasion, to yield to the demands of the allies. The fact that at an early stage of the negotiations a letter was written by the Imperial Commissioners, promising to make the required concessions, was never known by me till months afterwards, I read it in the columns of the newspapers. The dark shadow of suspicion of Russian procivity was between us. I lamented it then,—I lament it now; for, but for that, I have every reason to think a much less reserved policy would have been pursued. Even as it was, I don't permit myself to doubt that, had I, as the representative of the United States, been content to have placed myself at Lord ELGIN's disposal, to have remained insignificantly silent and passive till his work was done, he would have added me, by retaining his forces there, to get a treaty identical in terms to his, and thus have had the honor of making a treaty for America as well as for England. But it required but a small amount of self-respect and regard for the dignity of my country to exclude such an idea utterly from my mind. Shut out thus from the counsels, and the confidence of those with whom we supposed we were invited to coöperate, we had but one course open to us, which was to go on quietly with our separate negotiations as best we might, and not interfere, one way or the other, with those of others. This we did; and, on the 13th and 18th of June, respectively, without an unkind word or thought—by a course of friendly conference, either directly or through deputies appointed on each side, that was most creditable to the Chinese, the Russian and American treaties were signed.

There was another reason for signing these treaties in advance, or rather whenever they happened to be ready, which it is due to candor I should state. There was more than one moment during the sojourn at Teintsin, when it seemed to us, and I suspect to the allies, there was no little danger of a rupture between the Chinese and the English and French, of the war being renewed, and of their treaties being indefinitely postponed. Had that occurred and such lingering hostilities been instituted between Teintsin and the Capital as must have followed, I have no hesitation in saying, that in conformity with my instructions, and my own utter repugnance to this strife of the strong with the weak, I should have retired from the scene. That such a danger at times existed I then believed and still believe, and I can imagine nothing more discreditable to the parties who might have precipitated the contest, than such a war in the North, originating from such causes. Had the Imperial Commissioners in despair at what seemed to them the exorbitant demands of the allies fled from Teintsin; had the Emperor as was surmised might be the case, abandoned his Capital and retired to Tartary; had the military or diplomatic necessity existed for the allies, without cavalry, artillery or commissariat, either to occupy Teintsin till reinforcements should arrive (India yet in mutiny,) or to advance on Pekin: had any or all these results occurred, a heavy responsibility, in comparison with which the lorcha Arrow hostilities were nothing, would have rested on those through whom the evil came. It was the sense of this possible danger that never ceased to operate on my mind, and made it perfectly clear to me, that my public duty required me to accelerate as much as possible the signature of my treaty. No one is more sincerely grateful than I am that this danger was averted, and that the Chinese Commissioners never resorted to the expedients of flight or resistance.

Of the American Treaty signed on the 18th of June, I am glad to have a chance of speaking. It has been adopted and ratified by my Government, and, with its privileges and its restraints, is now the law of both lands. Its provisions regulating the public correspondence of the two nations and requiring the deposit of the Treaty at Pekin, and an official promulgation, put an end forever to that delegation of duty with reference to foreigners to distant provinces and subordinate provincial officials. It contains the first concession of the right to go to the capital that has in modern times been made to a nation of the West, not tributary,—for in the Russian treaty there was but the recognition of an ancient right—and it was in the form and under the limitations my judgment yet approves, and which, I venture to hope and to foretell, unless Peking is doomed to be a new Constantinople, will fultimately be adopted by all as it has been by Russia and France. It recognized Christianity and secured the full immunity of missionary effort. It protected Christian converts. It facilitated the purchase of real estate by foreigners. It reduced the tonnage dues. It settled the vexed question of the place of official intercourse, at the open ports and cities, one of which had arisen Sir JOHN DAVIS' little war of 1847, and which had protracted Sir JOHN BOWRING's bigger conflict (not yet I fear ended,) of 1856. It opened new ports. It regulated in great detail after the benefit of twelve years' experience, the commercial relations of the East and West, and taking for its model the British Treaty of 1842, by very comprehensive, "most favored clauses," (which the Chinese gladly assented to,) gave us everything that might at any time be granted to other nations. Of such a treaty, made in peace and friendliness, without an unkind word or thought, without a threat, or a pang, or a scar, adopted and approved by China and my own country, I have no reason to be ashamed.

Of the interval between the signature of the American treaty, on the 18th June, and those of the English and French, on the 27th and 28th, and what occurred, I must say a word, as it has been the subject of specific and most malignant misrepresentation. I pass by the melancholy episode of KEYING with the remark that, in the intercourse, brief and strictly ceremonial as it was between us, the subject of the English and French negotiations, or demands, never was directly or indirectly alluded to,—and with the expression of my absolute incredulity, on the evidence before me, as to his influence in stimulating popular tumult among the wretched, timid population, at Teintsin. KEYING's agency, whatever it was, did not continue long. His doom was soon sealed. Repelled by the allied plenipotentiaries, he was condemned to the scaffold or to suicide: and I confess I look back to this strange scene of the drama with entire contentment, that I extended courtesy to a broken-down old man, and that no share of responsibility for this poor heathen's all rests on me.

During the interval to which I have referred, the path of my duty was clearly before me. It was to remain where I was, not even to seem to break the concert which was professed; to show, by my presence, and my counsel if it was asked, that I was interested in the success of the allies, and to render good offices, if I could do so inoffensively. This course I steadily pursued. On two occasions only did I (and the same remark applies to the Russian Minister) depart from another rule I prescribed to myself of not interfering with the action of others,—I mean by appeal to them.

It has been alleged that, just before the English and French treaties were signed, the Russian Minister and I, either at the instance of the Chinese, or from our own evil impulses, engaged in an intrigue—the last, I believe, that is attributed to us—to fabricate intelligence—the courteous words being to "forge or imagine a fable," and to detach the French Minster from his concert with Lord ELGIN, so far at least as to abandon the claim for a permanent embassy at Pekin, and free access to the rivers and the interior. Nay, it went still further, for some success in this scheme was attributed to us, for, said the *Times* (Sept. 17), speaking with an air of authority, "If our information be correct, the two most important articles of our treaty, the resident Minister at Pekin, and the right to go to any part of the interior for curiosity or trade, were in peril at the very last moment, and were obtained by England *single handed*, and only by a stroke of happy audacity." There can be no other interpretation of this than that, by some sinister influence, or his own free will, Baron GROS, being detached from his colleague, the latter was left to act alone and single-handed, and so succeeded. Now the truth is, the French Plenipotentiary never approved of a permanent embassy to Peking, and has it not in his treaty now, except under the "most favored" clause; and the privilege of access to the interior, as he claimed it originally by the rivers, never was for a moment yielded.

As to our agency at this crisis, as it is called, of the negotiations, it was simply this: As early as the 11th I received from the Imperial Commissioners a most courteous and respectful letter, asking me to represent to Lord ELGIN the conduct of one of his subordinates, who had used to them violent and offensive language. The style of the letter was so proper and respectful, and the facts stated with so much precision, that, after full deliberation, and some misgiving as to how it might be received, I determined to send it to Lord ELGIN, taking care, however, to express no opinion as to the accuracy of the statements in the Chinese letter. It was not received in the spirit I hoped for; but the incident, very small, indeed, in itself, I take for granted, left no deep impression.

One other matter of graver interest did occur, to which I have not the least hesitation in referring. On the day or the day but one before the French and English treaties were signed, the Imperial Commissioners addressed a communication to the Russian Minister and me, separately, for neither of us knew of the other having received a letter, begging to see us at their residence in the city. There was every reason that we should go. Arriving at the Yamun about the same time, we were courteously received by the Commissioners, whom we found in a state of great agitation and distress. The object of the interview was then disclosed. It was to ask our intercession with the English Minister, as to certain demands, the permanent diplomatic residence at Peking, and the free navigation of all the rivers, which, they said to us, they could not concede, being prohibited by an Imperial decree. They told us that the French treaty had been agreed to, with the exception of the one article as to the standard text, and whether it should be French or Chinese; and, on this point, I am happy to believe that the assurances and expressions of confidence of my friend and Secretary, Mr. WILLIAMS, in the integrity and high scholarship of the English and French interpreters, removed the difficulty. On the other points they were most importunate, and to their importunity Count PUTIATINE and I were compelled to oppose a positive refusal to interfere in the way they wished. We assured them that, aside from considerations of propriety and delicacy, we were convinced that our interposition would do more harm than good, and that under no circumstances or inducements could it be thought of as to Lord ELGIN. They then implored us to speak in their behalf to the French Minister, which we reluctantly agreed to do, taking care, over and over again, to limit our agency to a statement of facts, and assuring the Commissioners, that we should give no counsel and express no opinion as to the matter. This was done, and our representation received by Baron GROS with the friendly courtesy and consideration which always characterized him. He asked our permission to communicate what we had said, and as we had said it, to Lord ELGIN, to which we gladly consented. Of course, I have no means of knowing, except from results, what passed in the subsequent conferences of the allied Plenipotentiaries. The French treaty, without the obnoxious clauses, had, as I have said, been already agreed to. Its signing, however, was postponed till a day after Lord ELGIN's, and then was executed without the concession of what by the latter was obtained. In other words, judging the relative value of concessions by their extent, the English treaty, signed on the 26th, contained more than the French, signed on the 27th, and this, if I am right, and the remark of the *Times* as to Lord ELGIN's "single-handedness" confirms it, without the French Minister knowing anything about it.

By what means, or influences, or instruments, Lord ELGIN at the last moment attained these concessions, (one of them already abandoned,) and in what consisted the "happy audacity" which secured it, will, I hope, be made known when the history of English diplomacy in China comes to be told; and it is in reference to this last struggle, and the dismissal and flight of KEYING, that I cordially concur in the hope eloquently expressed by Lord ELGIN in his recent address to the merchants of Shanghae.

Such is the narrative of American action and negotiation at Teintsin. Whatever its merits may be, whatever benefits may result from it, no one can impute disingenuousness or reserve as to ultimate or immedi

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Programme of the French Emperor—Napoleon-ideas on the Interests of Italy and of Europe—Outlines of the Empire of Peace.

Nothing more distinctly characterizes the present Emperor of France than his persistent devotion to the traditional and dynastic views of his family, in regard to the European system. In the light, therefore, of his *Idees Napoleoniennes*, issued at Brussels just twenty years ago, we are enabled to form a distinct conception of his views upon the Italian question, and to ascertain the meaning of the phrase "*l'empire c'est la paix.*" We quote from the translation of Mr. JAMES A. DORR, recently issued by Messrs. APPLETON & Co.:

THE REORGANIZATION OF ITALY.

"Very differently from other Governments, which have always treated the provinces they have acquired like conquered countries, the Emperor caused all the nations of which he was master to participate in the benefits of an enlightened administration; and the countries which he incorporated with France, enjoyed from that instant the same perogatives as the mother country. When he gave crowns, he imposed always two conditions upon the king whom he appointed; the invio ability of the constitution, and the guarantee of the public debt.

In Italy he formed a great kingdom, which had its separate administration and its Italian army. *All the administrative and justicial offices were filled by natives.* The troops were no longer composed of mercenaries and the dregs of the population. Every man was called upon to defend his country; the army became citizen. The sovereign could no longer dip, according to his caprice, into the public treasury; he had his civil list. Feudalism, titnes, mortmains and monastic orders were destroyed; a constitutional statute established three colleges: 1st, proprietors; 2d, those engaged in commerce; 3d, the learned. There were added to the first two colleges, which required for admissibility the qualification of the payment of a certain amount of imports, a third college, free from that requisition, composed, under the name of College of Savants, of two hundred citizens chosen from among the most celebrated men of all branches of science, or of the liberal or mechanic arts, or from among those who had most distinguished themselves whether by their doctrines in ecclesiastical matters, or by their acquisitions in legislation, morals, politics, or administration.

The citizens were organized into a national guard. The country, divided into departments, and administered by prefectures and sub-prefectures, lost that provincial spirit which is the death of nationality. New laws concerning property and mortgages simplified administration and enriched the country. Agriculture, the sciences and the arts were encouraged. The French Code was introduced, and publicity of proceedings in criminal matters was declared. Houses of industry were erected in several cities to put an end to mendicity. Convents were converted into hospitals, justices of the peace were appointed, and the decimal system of money, weights and measures was established. Public instruction was regulated by a law which divides it, economically, into three degrees—national, departmental and communal; and, scientifically, likewise into three degrees—transcendental, intermediate and elementary. Above all stood the National Institute. The Italian concordat protected the temporal power from encroachments of the ecclesiastical power. The various bonds of the people of Italy were drawn closer by more easy means of communication. The Alps were levelled, and the Appenines, cut by new routes, united Piedmont to the Mediteranean. Italian glory awoke, and, for the first time since CESAR, Italian legions were seen to tread as conquerors the soil of Spain. The name of *Italy*, so beautiful, dead for so many ages, was restored to provinces which, until then had been severed. That name implies in itself a future of independence."

NAPOLEON put an end to those little republics, which, as MONTESQUIEU has said, owed the existence only to the perpetuity of their abuses. From the Alps to Otranto there were but three great divisions: the kingdom of Italy, the kingdom of Naples, and the French provinces. NAPOLEON had united to the French empire Piedmont, as well as Rome and Florence, for the purpose of habituating their people to a government which makes the inhabitants citizens and soldiers. The wars at an end, he would have restored them to the mother country; and these provinces, invigorated by his authority, would have passed to an easy transition from French dominion to an Italian Government; while, if this organization had been more hasty, the people, not having been prepared by French action for a common nationality, would doubtless have regretted their ancient political individuality.

AIM OF THE EMPEROR—EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION—LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

When the fortune of arms had rendered NAPOLEON master of the greater part of the continent, he desired to use his conquests for the establishment of a European confederation †

Prompt to apprehend the tendency of civilization the Emperor hastened its march by executing, without delay, that which otherwise had been enfolded in the distant decrees of Providence. His genius foresaw that the rivalry which separates the different nations of Europe, would disappear before a general interest well understood.

"As the world improves itself, the more are the barriers which separate men lowered, and the greater is the number of countries which reciprocal interests tend to unite.

In the infancy of society, the state of nature existed between man and man; then a common interest united a small number of individuals who surrendered some of their natural rights in order that society might guarantee to them complete enjoyment of the rest. Then was formed the tribe, an association of men among whom the state of nature disappeared, and law took the place of the right of the strongest. The greater the progress of civilization, on a correspondingly more extensive scale was this transformation effected. Men fought at first from gate to gate, from hill to hill; then the spirit of conquest and the spirit of defence gave rise to cities, provinces, States; and a common danger having united a large number of these territorial fractions, nations were formed. Then the national interests having embraced all the local and provincial interests, wars were carried on only between people and people; and each people, in its turn, made a triumphal march over the territory of its neighbor, when it was led by a great man, and attended by a great principle. The commune, the city, and the province, have thus one after the other, enlarged their social sphere, and excluded from the limits of the circle, outside of which the state of nature exists. This transformation stopped at the frontier of each country; and it is still force, not right, which decides the lot of nations.

To replace among the nations of Europe the state of nature by the social state—such was the idea of the Emperor; all his combinations tended to this great end; but it was necessary, in order to reach it, to bring England and Russia to a frank concurrence in his views.

"Every war in Europe," said NAPOLEON, "is a civil war. The Holy Alliance is an idea stolen from me." That is to say, a holy alliance of the nations through their kings, and not of the kings against the nations. In this consists the immeasurable difference between his idea, and the manner in which it was realized. NAPOLEON had displaced the sovereigns for the temporary interests of the nations; in 1815, the nations were displaced for the particular interests of the sovereigns. The statesmen of that epoch, consulting only hatreds and passions, founded European equilibrium upon the rivalry of the great Powers, instead of settling it upon general mutual interests. So their system has crumbled to ruins in all its parts.

The policy of the Emperor, on the contrary, consisted in founding a solid European association, by causing his system to rest upon complete nationalities, and upon general interests fairly satisfied. If fortune had not deserted him, he would have held in his hands all the means necessary for the new constitution of Europe: he had kept in reserve whole countries, of which he could dispose in order to attain his end. Dutch, Romans, Piedmontese, inhabitants of Bremen and of Hamburg, all of you who have been astonished to find yourselves Frenchmen, you will return to the atmosphere of nationality which suits your antecedents and your position; and France, in surrendering the rights which victory gave her over you, still acts for her own proper interests; for her interests can never be separated from those of civilized nations. In order to cement the European association, the Emperor, to use his own words, would have cause to be adopted a European code, and a European Court of Cassation, to correct all errors, as the Court of Cassation in France corrects the errors of French tribunals. He would have founded a European Institute to animate, direct and unite all the learned associations of Europe. † Uniformity of coins and money, weights and measures, and uniformity in legislation, would have been secured by his powerful intervention.

Thus would have been accomplished the last grand transformation for our Continent; and as communal interests had arisen superior to individual interests, and then interests of cities to connubal interests, and interests of provinces to interests of cities, and, finally, national interests to interests of provinces; so, on precisely the same principle, European interests would have ruled over national interests—and humanity would have been satisfied; for Providence could not have intended that one nation should be happy only at the expense of others, that there should be in Europe only victors and vanquished, and not the reconciled and harmonious members of one great family.

Napoleonic Europe once founded, *the Emperor would have proceeded in France to the establishment of his institutions of peace. He would have consolidated liberty; he had only to let loose the cords of the net-work he had prepared.*

The Government of Napoleon, better than any other,

† In receiving the Italian deputation which brought him the crown of Italy, NAPOLEON replied in public to M. MELZI: "I have always intended to create the Italian nation *free and independent*. I accept the crown, and will keep it—but only so long as my interests render it necessary." [See BOTTA, book 22, p 6.]

He caused the supplementary act to be preceded by the following remarkable words: "I intended," said he, "in speaking of the past, to organize a great *federative European system*' which I had conceived as conformable to the spirit of the age, and favorable to the progress of civilization. In order to be able to complete it, and give to all the breadth and stability of which it was susceptible, I *adjourned* the establishment of several internal institutions more especially designed to protect the liberty of citizens."

† The Emperor had already commenced this branch of European association for the sciences, by offering European prizes for new discoveries or inventions. Notwithstanding the existence of war, DAVY, of London, and HERMANN of Berlin, won prizes offered by the institute.

In the same idea of European fraternity the Emperor caused to be declared by a *senatus consultum*, of the 21st February, 1808, that those who had rendered or should render important services to the state, or who should introduce inventions, or useful industries, or should form great establishments, might, after one year of residence be admitted to enjoy the rights of French citizenship, which rights should be conferred upon them by a decree *could have sustained liberty, for the simple reason that liberty would have strengthened his throne, though it overturned such thrones as have not a solid foundation.*

Liberty would have founded his power, because NAPOLEON had established in France all that ought to precede liberty; because his power reposed upon the whole mass of the nation; because his interests were the same as those of other people; because, finally, the most perfect confidence reigned between the ruler and the governed.

In fact, without identical interests, without absolute confidence, no authority is possible; however well a Government may act, or intend to act, it is doomed to perish if evil intents are attributed to all its acts. "One of the indispensable qualities of a Government," says M. THIERS, "is to have that good reputation which defends it from injustice. When it has lost that, and everything—even the wrongs of others and of fortune—is imputed as a crime, there remains no longer the faculty of governing, and this lack of authority should condemn it—to retire."

In England, in 1687, the want of confidence of the people towards the sovereign led to fatal consequences. The king, James II., published, of his own authority, a declaration of liberty of conscience for all his subjects; but the nation distrusted the intention of the sovereign, and thinking that he desired by the declaration to favor the triumph of Catholicism felt indignant at an act which it suspected of duplicity, although the principle involved was just and generous.

To the Emperor NAPOLEON, on the contrary, possessing the confidence of the people, all was easy. He had at the beginning surmounted the greatest difficulty and laid the principal foundations of a solid establishment, by reconciling among themselves all the members of the French family. All agreed as to the fundamental basis of the Constitution. The interests of the majority were mingled to such a degree with those of his dynasty, that in 1811, on the very spot where, a few years before, implacable hatred to royalty had been sworn, all Paris and all France were seen to salute with their acclamations the birth of a child, because that child appeared to be a pledge of the duration and stability of the Imperial Government.

Beloved especially by the people, could NAPOLEON fear to grant political rights to all the citizens? After being chosen Consul for life, he reëstablished the principle of the right of election, and used these significant words: "For the sake of the *stability* of the Government, it is necessary that the people should have a share in the elections!" Thus already in 1803, NAPOLEON foresaw that liberty would fortify his power. His warmest partisans being among the people, the more he lowered the electoral qualification, the better chances had his natural friends of arriving at the legislative assembly; the more power he gave to the masses, the more he strengthened his own.

Nor would liberty of discussion in the Chambers have endangered the Imperial Government; for, all being agreed upon the fundamental questions, an opposition would only have had the effect of giving birth to a noble emulation, and instead of expending its energies in attempting the overthrow of Government, it would have confined its efforts to endeavoring to improve it.

Finally, the liberty of the Press would have served only to exhibit in better light the grandeur of the plans of NAPOLEON, to proclaim the benefits attending his reign. As General, Consul, Emperor, having done everything for the people, would he have feared being reproached with making conquests which had resulted in the prosperity and glory of France, and in the peace of the world? No, a government glorious with laurels, both civil and military, could not have feared the light! The more moral power an authority has, the less necessity does it feel to employ material force; and the more power public opinion confers upon it, the better able is it to dispense with using it.

Let us repeat, then: identity of interests of the sovereign and of the people, is the essential foundation of a dynasty. A Government is firmly and immovably seated when it can say to itself: That which will be for the advantage of the greatest number, that which will secure the liberty of the citizen and the prosperity of the country, will consolidate the force of my authority, and will consolidate my power. But when a Government finds partisans only in a single class, when liberty furnishes arms only to its enemies, how can one hope that it will enlarge the system of election, that it will favor liberty? Can a Government be expected to commit suicide?

Thus, under NAPOLEON, a normal state was arrived at without shocks and without troubles,—a state in which liberty would have been the support of power, the guarantee of public welfare, instead of being a weapon of war, and a torch of discord.

It is with an impression similar to that which follows an intoxicated dream, that one dwells upon the picture of happiness and stability that Europe would have presented, if the comprehensive plans of the Emperor had been realized. Each country, limited by its natural boundaries, united to its neighbors by relations of interest and friendship, would have enjoyed the benefits of independence, of peace, and of liberty; and sovereigns, free from fear and suspicion, would have applied themselves to improving the condition of their people, and to introducing among them all the advantages of civilization.

Instead of that, what have we now in Europe? Every one, when he goes to sleep at night, fears the awakening of the morning; for the germs of evil are distributed everywhere, and every honest soul dreads even blessings, because of the sacrifices which must be made to obtain them!

Friends of liberty, who have rejoiced at the downfall of NAPOLEON, your error has been fatal! How many tedious years must pass, how many struggles and sacrifices must be gone through and suffered, before you will arrive again at the point to which NAPOLEON had advanced you!

And you, statesmen of the Congress of Vienna, who have been masters of the world, while standing upon the ruins of the Empire—you might have played a splendid part, but you did not comprehend it! You have aroused the people in the name of liberty, and even of license, against NAPOLEON; you have put him under the ban of Europe as a despot and a tyrant; you claim to have delivered the nations and assured their repose. They for a moment have believed you; but nothing solid and permanent can be built upon falsehood and error. NAPOLEON had closed the gulf of revolutions; you, overthrowing him, have reopened it. Take care that the gulf does not swallow you up

The Revolution in Florence.

Correspondence of the Boston Courier.

FLORENCE, Thursday, April 28, 1859.

The world, my dear *Courier*, is funny; people are funny; but the superlative of funny is to wake up in a Grand Duchy whose obstinate old head is nodding in the direction of Austria, and to breakfast under a provisional, constitutional government, over which VICTOR EMANUEL exercises an immediate protectorate. You feel queer—forget that nature abhors a vacuum; you scorn butter, a tender-loin steak (*tre* in two senses,) fails to excite the emotions which its merits demand; you choke on the first mouthful of bread, strangle at the first swallow of tea, and rush out to see how they manage things in Europe. Everything quiet. What! a real downright, upright revolution, and no powder wasted? You seek frantically for a commotion, and at last find a throng of men, women, and children swaying to and fro in the Piazza Gran' Duca, shouting at and applauding the drowned remarks of somebody. Two soldiers, bearing the tricolors of Sardinia, preceded by a drummer, pass through the square, and are received with tumultuous joy. Everybody says "*liber a*," and no one will explain; so you tumble up stairs to your banker, whom you find tremulous with excitement and locking up valuables. He states that at 8½ A. M. the officers of the army waited upon the Grand Duke, declared that they had lost all command over the troops, who, having fraternized with the people, demanded that his Highness should become an ally of Sardinia, or, declining this, should abdicate in favor of his eldest son, who, taking the command of the army, and supporting the Italian cry for redress, would be honored and obeyed to the death. The old man refused the terms proposed, preferring to flee the country, taking with him his entire family. Obtaining this clue, you perambulate and take observations. The Piazza Maria Antonio proves to be *the* place of interest. A dense crowd hurra "*Bravo*;" men on benches make speeches, which are applauded uproariously; a band shouts forth the national air of Tuscany in a truly patriotic manner; the colors—red, white and green—in cotton, muslin, delaine and silk, stream from window and balcony, and to commemorate the joyful occasion, the Piazza Maria Antonia (named after the Grand Duchess, I think) becomes the Piazza della Independenza. The wife and child of Anthony Trollope, son of the lady who Trolloped America, were furiously cheered, owing to the mother removing the child's hat as a procession passed their residence, which is in this square. The Italians are magnetic in their appreciation of the slightest demonstration of sympathy; but the effect of the scene was somewhat marred by the boo-hooing of the little Trollope at being deprived of his occipital protector.

At noon the throng congregated in front of the Pitti Palace, expecting some demonstration, as the guard was to be relieved at that hour; but nothing transpired save the cheering of the soldiers. One of them, in his excitement, tore the Austrian tassel from his sword, which was instantly stamped upon by one of the crowd.

A new feature now made its appearance. The Sardinian colors debuted in the form of cockades, stars, crosses, sashes, cravats, parasols, &c. Great and small of both sexes, soldiers, civilians and friendly strangers, wore the decoration of emancipation from Austrian rule. Vendors of red, white and green ribbon stalked through the streets—it was thrust into your face, the windows of modistes displayed nothing but ready-made rosettes, flags were paraded throughout the city, dogs were decorated; and in fact the trade of Florence was entirely confined to the sale of these warlike hues, and no doubt there was quite a sum realized thereon. Dry goods-dealers probably congratulate themselves on the success of the revolution. All the jewelry and many other stores were closed during the morning, violence being anticipated, but were afterwards opened. At 2 o'clock the large Fortezza di Basso presented a curious appearance; all the soldiers, half of whom were in their shirt-sleeves, and half without caps, were grouped above the fort, singing the national song, waiving handkerchiefs and shouting; the fosse was occupied by men applauding the efforts of their military friends. On the ground above, were spectators on foot and in carriages; beyond, the windows of the barracks were alive with shirt-sleeved joyous men, encoring a drummer who was expending his extra delight upon his robust instrument.

Shortly after, the French Embassy became the scene of action. A large procession of students, headed by a superb band, bearing various flags, &c., (among the latter was a chart cover upon which was painted a coarse print of LOUIS NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMANUEL arm in arm,) halted before the Embassy, serenaded the Minister, who addressed them amid the usual uproar of a crowd. "*Viva la Francia! Viva Napoleone! Viva l'Italia e Liberta!*" resounded far and near at the conclusion of the address, and on they marched. The Austrian Embassy was nearly passed unnoticed; the arms had been taken down by nobody knows whom, early in the morning, the minister having departed last night. By 3 o'clock processions were crossing the city in every direction, contenting themselves with vivas. Small boys seemed in their natural element, and advocated "la gloria" to the extent of their lungs. Priests were by no means excluded, and capered about in a most unclerical manner. To the musicians of the various bands I think the Italian cause owes half its fervor, for they really played with an inspiration that created enthusiasm of a noble nature.

The Royal family left Florence early in the afternoon. Not the least commotion was made, the Provisional Government maintained the strictest order. Outside the gates, the self-exiled Duke was treated with more respect than he had been used to for months, for the crowd removed their hats, a politeness unknown lately, and wished their former ruler a "*felice viaggio.*" Three days ago (Easter Sunday) the Grand Duke entered the glorious Duomo in state. Church dignitaries met him and escorted him to a silk canopy near God's altar. The Duchess wore a diadem, the ladies of the Court (ugliest women I ever saw) tripped up the aisle in trains of satin. The church rang with the clatter of the arms of apparently obedient troops; and, to-day, stripped of authority, without a friend in Tuscany, the weak cowardly grandee is *en route* for Bologna, never, I hope, to enter beautiful Florence again. I could not forgive him on Sunday for his bull dog expression and disregard for his people. The bows of the Duchess were the most unwilling and ungraceful that I ever beheld, and as for the heir apparent, he scarcely deigned to nod.

The Cascine, that yesterday was thronged with the *beau monde*, this evening was completely deserted. The few that had straggled there were assembled in knots, gravely discussing the changes of twenty-four hours. To-night, all is quiet; the people are happy, patriotic; the streets are deserted, and you wonder to yourself if what you have seen is a *bona fide* revolution, or only the baseless fabric of a dream. How was it managed? who were the leaders? how was the secret kept? How extraordinary the unity of feeling! A revolution, and not an insult to person or property offered—not even a window broken—and yet the people had the city in their power. Never did I see so well conducted a mob! Their conduct is positively marvellous, and too much credit cannot be awarded them. Certainly the Florentines are a well-disposed people, and their leaders must be wise men. God grant them their prayer—emancipation from Austrian interference and an upright constitutional government. *Viva l'Independenza Italiana!*

Yours, with the white, red and green,

STRAWS, JR.

MAY 4, 1859.—If the cause of liberty is as dear to you as your principles assert it is, the following apology of a translation of late proclamations will not be devoid of interest. Indeed, the spirit of ardent patriotism, of moderation and just indignation which breathes throughout them, should cause every republican heart to throb with earnest sympathy:

THE TUSCAN SOLDIERS TO THE PEOPLE.

"BROTHER TUSCANS! The decisive moment is drawing near and therefore should you know our sentiments.

We are Italian soldiers, and believe it our duty to fight to the last drop of life's blood for the independence of Italy, our country.

Yes; the long wished-for hour has arrived when we may avenge our brave comrades who fell at MONTANARA and CURTATONE. Yes, it is our desire to rally around the standard of our brothers-in arms, the Piedmontese, who acquired so much glory at the Cernaia upon the plains of the Crimea, and who will avenge with us the fatal days of Novara!

Tuscans, let us unite and pray to the Most High, who has given us the most beautiful country in the world, the land of every art, of every science, of every refinement, to less our holy cause—a war for the acquisition of that liberty which God gives to every man, and of that independence to which every nation has a right.

Woe to him who attempts to prevent the grand undertaking of the regeneration of Italy! Our arms will be ever aimed against the enemies of Italy, whether in the city or on the battle-field.

Let your watchwords be: "Union of the Militia and the People" "No Neutrality." "Destruction to Austria." "*Viva l'Italia!*" THE TUSCAN SOLDIERS.

FLORENCE, April 23, 1859.

RESPONSE OF THE PEOPLE.

SOLDIERS! COMPATRIOTS! BROTHERS! Tuscany knows that within your breasts beat hearts that are truly Italian and regards you with pride as her defenders, and as the champions of the national honor.

The hour of combat will come—and all gathered around your banner, which will unfurl one more color, on will we rush to the extermination of Italy's oppressors. But until the war-note has sounded, until the cannon of Piedmont have given the signal, let there be prudence, moderation order!

Remain at your posts, and let no one fail to obey the summons. The army of Piedmont awaits you, not singly, not in detachment, but in a glorious body of twelve thousand valorous souls. Be then models of discipline in the garrison, as you will be the examples of courage and ardor in battle.

When the expectant day arrives, and the command is given—Soldiers, go! fight for the independence of Italy—you will obey, and our prayers, our hopes will be with you. But if those high in power order your swords to be sheathed when the country is in danger, declare that the country is in danger, declare that they are the authors of your ard our shame; that they are enemies to Italy, allies to Austria—that every tie between them and us be severed; that the Italian soldier observes discipline, but cannot be the instrument of tyranny. Let the shame and its consequences be theirs, not yours, not ours. Our motto is—*Fraternization of the troops with the people!*—let yours be. *Order in the barracks—Courage in the field—No Neutrality! Down with Austria.*

PROCLAMATION OF THE REVOLUTION.

TUSCANS! The war note has sounded: the struggle for the independence of Italy has commenced. You are Italians and cannot absent yourselves from the contest; being Italians, brave soldiers of the Tuscan army, your countrymen await you upon the fields of Lombardy. The obstacles which prevent the fulfillment of the duties you owe to your country should be removed. Unite with us and these obstacles will disappear, as does the mist. Cooperation of the army with the people.

Italy forever! Down with Austria!

Long live VICTOR EMANUEL, General-in-Chief of the Italian army.

FLORENCE, April 7, 1859.

Nothing can exceed my admiration of the noble, dignified conduct of the Tuscan people during the revolution of last week. The whole city seemed one united family, all rejoicing in a common cause. Men embraced each other for very joy, women decked themselves in the tri-colors of the new ally. One young lady (American) donned a green skirt, red scarf and white bonnet, and created a demonstration wherever she went. There was no boisterous mirth. Every one acted as though individually responsible for the consequences of the reform, determined that by no excess would they give enemies an opportunity for censure, and anxious to prove to the world that deliberation and reason, not thoughtless passion, had prompted and guided their actions. Would that all revolutions could be as bloodless. Their respectful treatment of the Grand Duke and family when completely in the power of the mob, calls for universal approbation. The old idiot who deserted them in '48, broke faith with the people when recalled, and betrayed them to Austria, hardly deserved so mild a fate.

It is now said that on the morning of the 27th, after the decision of the Duke to run away, the Grand Duchess went to the Belvidere Fort and addressed the soldiers thus: "For two weeks you have had in your possession sealed orders. The time has now arrived for you to break those seals, but I will give you their contents. I command you to fire upon that ungrateful city" (*pointing with a Saddens air to the beautiful Florence nestled under the hill.*) The garrison replied: "No, your Highness! We will ever defend you and the Royal Family from insult, but never will we take up arms against our brothers in blood and sympathy!" A very nice anecdote for future historians, but rather more possible than probable. Those who were there also state that the heir apparent cried immediately upon leaving Florence, and that his father consoled him by patting him on the back and saying: "Never mind, the Austrians will soon bring us back." Undoubtedly the Duke entertains the hope, but it is rather a forlorn one.

The decrees of the Provisional Government (under the control of PERUZZI, MANCHINI and DANZINI) have been wise and have been received with approbation. A few of the nobles, jealous of the power and influence of these three men, have been attempting to excite discontent in the minds of the people. The Government has decreed that whoever first creates a disturbance shall not only lose his property but his head: therefore it is not probable that these disgraceful outrages will meet with any success. The Piedmontese Commissioner, together with a regiment of French and one of Piedmontese soldiers, is soon expected to arrive here, when the Provisional Government will resign its power into his hands.

The London *Times* asks who there is to force the French out of Italy should the French drive the Austrians away; and there are Englishmen here who shake their heads doubtingly. We know that the Italian cause is a just one, and that if the great European powers will not settle the question peaceably, war is inevitable. It is impossible to compete with Austria single handed, and France assists. Even looking upon the dark side of the picture, no rule can be more oppressive than the Austrian; but LOUIS NAPOLEON, however ambitious he may be considered, is too sagacious to render himself obnoxious to a people who, if betrayed, would wreak their vengeance upon him. At present, the Emperor has their entire confidence. Let us hope that now is the proper time for the liberation of Italy, and that the last means that circumstances afford have been employed for its regeneration.

The Florentines have made a stirring appeal to the English residents, which has been responded to with entire sympathy.

May 5.—The *Monitore* of to-day publishes an official account of the causes of the revolution, in which it is stated that the sealed orders of the Belvidere fort were to bombard the city in case of any insurrection against the Grand Duke, and that the Archduke CHARLES, attempting to enforce the order, was politely informed that his advice would not be taken. Patience, after this, ceased to be a virtue.

PROF. AGASSIZ' TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HUMBOLDT.—At the meeting of the Boston Academy of Arts and Sciences, May 24, Prof. AGASSIZ paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of HUMBOLDT, and concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences have heard with deep sorrow of the loss the world has sustained in the recent death of their late foreign associate, the Baron ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

Resolved, That they recognize in their late associate a most illustrious example of devotion to the nobler objects and pursuits.

From early life to the last days of an old age, protracted far beyond the usual limit of intellectual activity, he has been vigorously and assiduously engaged in advancing, by his own labors, and by the impulse and support he has given to the labors of others, the boundaries of human knowledge. The results of his all comprehending researches he has presented to the world in such simple and attractive forms as to render them the common property of mankind. To the loftiest gifts of intellect he has added never-failing generosity, disinterestedness and humanity. His memory, therefore, deserves and will receive the veneration of all future ages. While we grieve that the world is deprived of the light of his presence, we rejoice that his vast powers remained undiminished to the last, and that we may pronounce his life eminently happy, since he has enjoyed, during its long course, the warmest affection of all who have known him, and has been graciously permitted to close it, in the midst of the sublimest occupations, and without suffering calamity.

The citizens of San Antonio held a public meeting, May 7, to protest against the reduction of the Overland Mail service between that point and San Diego. The Postmaster-General recently changed the service on this route from a weekly to a semi-monthly one.

POLITICAL.

The Mobile *Register* (edited by the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH) discountenances the attempts of the fire-eaters to organize a Southern Rights Party. The recent movement in Dallas County, Alabama, gives the *Register* occasion for the following comments:

"We believe, as firmly as we can believe any patent and palpable fact, that the South is not yet ready for resistance in defence of its rights, and that if the line be drawn between pro-unionists at all hazards on one side, and resistance men to the point of dissolution on the other, the first will carry the day in four-fifths, if not in the whole of the Southern States. The certain result of such a lamentable issue would be to break the spirit of the South, and add to the strength and daring of its enemies. That the South is not ready for the question of practical resistance, 'he who runs may read.' Is it wise to precipitate it, and rush to the field of fight, only to be beaten back, disorganized in effective force, and paralyzed in that *morale* which is so necessary to the success of political as well as militant parties? We think not."

The President having appointed Mr. JOHN P. BARNES to the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy, that gentleman not only respectfully declines the post, but addresses a letter on the subject to the Mobile *Register*, in which he speaks of Mr. BUCHANAN as "superannuated" and "imbecile," and indulges in strong language generally. The following is the concluding part of his letter:

"I am well aware that there is a discrepancy of opinion as to the existence of any real danger to the institutions and interest of the South at present, but I am also well aware that the President has been guilty of a fatal error to the interests and welfare of the whole country—that of maintaining *his own peculiar notions* of the *policy*, without improving the *condition* of the Democratic Party; *and whether the South is to suffer from the imbecility of a superannuated President and the contumacious impudence of the Northern Abolitionists, time will only show.* As for myself, Mr. Editor, none of the seductive influences of preferment or power could effect my exaltation from the *ranks* of the States' Rights Democracy of Alabama; and whenever that party proves recreant to the trust which I repose in it I shall be prepared for the direst calamity which can befall us, to wit, a dissolution of the Union. Allow me to apologize, Mr. Editor, for an unintentional digression, as it was simply my purpose in addressing you to show to my many friends throughout the District, and especially those who recommended me to the notice of the Administration, *that this newborn honor* (of which I have already spoken) *is not of my coveting.* I shall at all times be proud to espouse the cause of injured innocence, and cursed be the hand that would wanton y imbrue itself in a brother's blood; but I would consider the oblation of the last drop in my veins as a poor sacrifice in honor of the constitutional rights of the South."

Eighteen slaveholders at Enterprise, Miss., lately pledged themselves to buy one thousand negroes, at a certain price per head, by way of encouraging the reopening of the Slave-trade. They referred, among others to Mr. GARLAND GOODE, a commission merchant of Mobile, as a competent authority to prove their credit as men of means. Mr. GOODE, not relishing the use of his name in connection with such a project, published a card, declaring that an unwarrantable liberty had been taken with him, and explicitly disavowing all responsibility. The Mobile *Mercury* has since published a rejoinder from the eighteen planters, addressed to Mr. GOODE, informing him that all he had to do was to certify that they were pecuniarily responsible for their obligations, and taking the opportunity to express their views on the African Slave-trade more fully. They state that they consider the reopening of that trade as a necessity,—morally, religiously, politically and practically; and proceed to the following direct expression of their sentiments:

"The truth is, Mr. GOODE, these unwise restrictions upon the trade in slaves were the result of a false philanthropy, and made at a time when the character of the African was but little understood. At that period the idea was prevalent that he possessed the moral and intellectual power to rise at some future period from the condition of property to the more exalted position of a citizen. The experience of the last fifty years has settled that question in the negative, and in this more enlightened day humanity and religion have united their voices with self interest, and cry aloud to us to rescue him from his native shores, to clothe him and to feed him, to permit him to join his brethren on this side of the Atlantic, that he may bare his brawny shoulders to the work and strengthen the base of that mighty column whose entablature is crowned with the arts and sciences, the civilization and refinements of the age."

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S letter to the Anti-Fugitive Slave-law Convention at Cleveland treats of the dissolution of the Union as follows:

"When the slaveholders say if you elect a Republican President, we will dissolve the Union, I don't want any one to put off the evil day which would follow such event by saying, 'Let it slide!' but some one who would stand by the tomb of ANDREW JACKSON, and become infused to such extent with the spirit of that old patriot and hero, that he would be ready to cry out in the fullness of inspiration: 'By the Eternal—the Union shall be preserved!' I would have no man to be precipitate, bandy no hard words, be by no means 'fussy,' but standing upon the great rocks of State Sovereignty and National Supremacy, I would defy the canting traitors to Liberty, Law, Civilization and Humanity! That's what I mean by asking you, 'Are you ready to fight?' If you have got your sentiments up to that manly pitch, I am with you all through to the end! But if not, I'll have none of your Conventions, no more farcical campaigns, no more humbugs, no more Fourth of July orations, no more Declarations of Independence, no more platitudes, no more glittering generalities, no more rights of man, no more liberty, equality and fraternity."

The Baltimore *American* dissents from the views expressed by the Hon. GEORGE EUSTIS, of Louisiana, in a recent letter, and says:

"The gist of the whole matter is simply the announcement of Mr. EUSTIS to act in future with the Democratic Party, that party which is the peculiar custodian of foreigners, and the avowed champion of of alien suffrage, as witness the Constitution of Oregon, a State dragged into the Union by the Democratic Party against the Republicans and Americans united. If the doctrine of alien suffrage be objectionable to Mr. EUSTIS, it is singular that he should have selected it above all other doctrines as the one best fitted to be a preamble to an announcement of his intention to withdraw from the party which has assailed to join the party which has defended it.

After reasoning so profoundly, it is not surprising that Mr. EUSTIS should have reached the conclusion that in the coming Presidential election the contest for supremacy will be narrowed down to the Republican and Democratic parties. We beg to differ *toto cœlo* from the Honorable gentleman in this opinion, and trust we may be permitted to infer that he has studied the politics of his State and section rather than the politics of the Union. We think, and believe we have good reasons for so thinking, that the contest in 1860 will not be narrowed down to the Republicans (as Black Republicans) and the Democrats."

The Boston *Atlas and Bee* repels with some spirit the assaults made upon the old Bay State respecting her two years' amendment. It holds the following language:

"As for excluding the Massachusetts Delegates from the National Convention unless they repudiate the two years' amendment, all we have to say is: Let the Convention do it. If the Massachusetts Delegates would probably not leave alone, and those who urge such a proposition will find that a Massachusetts Republican is at least as good as a German one, and they will find also that Massachusetts will take no step backwards in this or any other proposition she can honestly and properly maintain. We say again that we have no unkind feeling towards the German voters of this country. At the same time, Massachusetts will permit no one, native or foreign, living beyond her boundaries, to dictate terms to her. Let it be known, now and forever, that if the Western Republicans submit their party and themselves to be lorded over by a few German voters, that they will break up their organization in their own State, and sow the seeds of another American Party, which will exert a power more vast than those who now traduce Massachusetts to obtain favor of the Germans, have the remotest idea of. Should the National Convention, by resolution or otherwise, be silly enough to attempt to single out Massachusetts and discredit her for having in her own way amended her own fundamental laws, or should they attempt to exclude the delegates from this State from holding seats for any such cause, a storm will be raised such as has not been heard of since Conventions had an existence. We hope we shall hear no more of this kind of talk.

Kentucky Politics.

COL. MARSHALL DECLINES RUNNING AGAIN FOR CONGRESS. WHY?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, May 27, 1859.

The *Journal's* cool, *nonchalant* announcement yesterday that Col. MARSHALL the day before declined the "new-party" nomination tendered him on the 23d or April, is to me, an uninitiated outsider, rather surprising. It is like a thunder-clap in a clear sky. I can't account for it. When the Colonel was nominated "by acclamation," a month ago, the *Journal* was profuse, if not laviah, in praise of him. He was then "in the very front race of the first men of the nation," with "no superior, and but few equals;" the nominating convention had "discharged its appointed duty with the most praiseworthy discretion and fidelity;" "the undivided choice of the District," and "the earnest wishes of the conservative Opposition throughout the whole country" called for his nomination; and nobody doubts that his return to Congress by a rousing majority is a fixed fact." And since then the *Journal* has spoken of him in the same high terms, with the same assurance of his success. Yet now, all at once, the "Opposition" organ stops that strain, and without a word of regret, in fact with a seeming tacit indorsement of his withdrawal, publishes the Colonel's letter of the 25th inst., declining the race, or rather the *walk!* According to Mr. PRENTICE, up to yesterday, Col. MARSHALL could, by walking over the track, without perspiring in the least, distance Col. HOLT. But now Col. M., for the sake of his "American" principles, or from fear of the organ's displeasure, if he should pursue his own "American" course, or from some other motive—the Lord knows what—after "mature reflection" "retires from politics" "indulges his long-cherished purpose to leave the agitation of public questions to others," would be excused from encountering any more the embarrassing position of a middle-man in the halls of Congress.

Who is most to blame, (if anybody is to blame) for this inauspicious event? Mr. PRENTICE or Col. MARSHALL? Can it be that these distinguished politicians and reputed managers of the Kentucky Opposition are no longer sworn friends? Have they fallen out? If so, why? Can't they agree on a programme for the canvass? Won't the ponderous Colonel stand on the "new party's" platform for fear of its breaking down with him? Does he declare himself too much of an outspoken "Know-Nothing" to suit the organ's present tune? Or does he incline too much for Mr. PRENTICE to non-intervention, non-agitation, and non-discussion about Slavery? Or are they afraid? Is the gallant MARSHALL afraid that he cannot defend himself behind his Anti Lecompton record or stand up under the charge of "Black Republicanism," against even so interior, so unworthy, so comparatively small a rival as "Colonel" HOLT? Who more able and deserving than he? Who more competent and likely to defeat Col. H? Have the managers found out at this late hour that his course during the last Congress, or his former and present "Know Nothingism," or his own programme for this canvass renders his reëlection against even HOLT, or (which is the same thing) the continued support of the *Journal* an unfixed fact"? What has turned up since the 23d of April that was not known, anticipated, or concocted beforehand? If anything has—and there certainly seems to have been—let us know *what*. The interests of the "new party" and "the earnest wishes of the Conservative Opposition throughout the country," demand from Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PRENTICE, or whoever are at the bottom of this ominous affair, ample and satisfactory explanation (if they can give it,) and full reparation if it be possible.

PONTIAC.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John Savage has recovered a verdict of $238 against John P. Heiss of the Washington *States*, in a suit for arrears of salary. Mr. Heiss de

markets. Low Wools sold at auction in Liverpool, at ½d. @1½d. ₩ lb. reduction, and in private sales holders are not disposed to submit to that decline. Much attention is naturally paid to the war and its progress. If it should not be confined to Italy, the effects of it will have a bearing upon Wool and Woolens also, but it may be a month or more before there is enough ascertained to judge with certainty for the future."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, JUNE 1, 1859.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.

	Cents ₩ lb.
Choice Saxony Fleece	53@57
Saxony Fleece	48@51
Full blood Fleece	45@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece,	42@44
Native and quarter blood Fleece	39@41
Common Fleece	36@38

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony Fleece	57@63
Saxony Fleece	53@55
Full blood Fleece	48@50
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	44@46
Native and quarter blood Fleece	41@43
Common Fleece	38@40

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony Fleece	50@53
Full blood Fleece	45@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	42@44
Native and quarter blood Fleece	39@41
Common Fleece	35@37

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed Fleeces	38@40
Unwashed Fleeces	20@25

North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.

Washed Fleeces	33@38
Washed Fleeces, burry	22@27
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	12@15
Unwashed Fleeces, less burry	18@20
Unwashed Fleeces, and not burry	23@27

Texas.

Merinos, washed	30@38
Merinos, unwashed	22@25
Mixed Fleeces, washed	20@25
Mixed Fleeces, unwashed	13@17

California.

Washed Fleeces	30@37
Unwashed Fleeces, fine	23@28
Unwashed Fleeces, coarse	10@16

Oregon.

Washed Fleeces, burry	18@25
Unwashed Fleeces, fine	14@18

Pulled Wool.

New-York City, Extra	45@48
New-York City, Super	37@42
New-York City, No. 1	32@35
New-York City, No. 2	10@14
Country, Extra	48@50
Country, Super	42@45
Country, No. 1	33@36
Country, No. 2	12@16
Lambs	35@43
Tub-washed	35@44
Western, Limed-pulled Wool	32@36
Southern, Limed-pulled Wool	30@33

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIBSON'S, No. 77 Bowery.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $60 to $125.
Admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes. The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No. 430 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it as soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would feel sinful be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert; if you wish, if no, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 50 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bot le.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment.) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

PRINTED WRAPPERS.
PRINTED WRAPPERS.
NEW SYSTEM OF ADVERTISING.
All kinds of wrappers and bags cheaply printed by PHELPS' PORTABLE PRINTING PRESS,
FROM FIFTY CENTS PER THOUSAND,
NO. 378 BROADWAY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, | DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, | FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and double plated ware very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

PATENT RIGHTS AND PRESSES FOR SALE
OF
PHELPS' PORTABLE PRINTING PRESS,
No. 378 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl st., up stairs.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE—DR BATES, Dentist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

ABRM. L. BATTERSON'S FURNITURE express and packing establishment, No. 676 6th av., near 39th-st. N. B.—Wagons and carts all ready to remove rich or ordinary furniture to the country; also, clean, dry storage for furniture, in the fine brick store No 676 6th-av. Pianos and furniture boxed, shipped or carted safely in or out of the City.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton on 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PATENT EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM HEERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Houses in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS. IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,

WILL EXHIBIT, MONDAY, MAY 30,

FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,

In every variety of material and trimming, and of the most

APPROVED PARIS SHAPES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Have received per late arrivals a full assortment of

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

Which they are now offering

MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Invite attention to their large and fashionable assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,

INCLUDING STELLAS, PRINTED WOOL, BROCHE, CRAPE, &c., &c., &c.,

BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 46 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,

WILL OPEN, MONDAY, MAY 30,

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

Including the newest designs, in great variety,

AT LOW PRICES.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS!

C. S. & Co. will this week offer, at
GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES,
EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE
OF
CLOTH, SILK, and SILK AND LACE GARMENTS.

LACE POINTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS
AND
BURNOUS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND MAGNIFICENCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
Having determined to relinquish our
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
We are now offering the BALANCE of our stock of
FINE PARIS FLOWERS,
BONNETS,
LACES, &c., &c.,
At ONE-HALF the cost of Importation.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
to which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES, and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 81 Chambers-st., New-York.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of
Black Silks—a most splendid variety, in all makes.
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard.
Plaid striped, check, and Bayadere Silks.
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome.
Barege Robes, satin bands.
1¼ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures.
Black Challies, without Lustre.
Summer Bombazines, very handsome.
Black Grenadine, every width very choice.
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts.
Crape Maretz in all widths
Spanish Crapes, 1¼ and 2 yards wide, a new article.
English Barege 2 yards wide.
Black Grenadine Bareges, very desirable.
Black Check and Bayadere Bareges, handsome goods.
French Lawns and Organdies
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable.
Mantillas, Shawls, Points, &c., &c.
N. B.—300 Black Sewing Silk Shawls, from auction, $7, worth $12.
Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN-LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELS, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER HANGING Department contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French Manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SILK ROBES REDUCED TO $16 50.
BLACK SILKS, White Edge,
Rich Dress Silks,
Stella Shawls,
Bareges, Lawns, Organdies, and
Handsome Dress Goods,
At Very Low Prices.
O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand st.,
Corner of Forsyth-st.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 125 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
have received, per *Canada*
a superb assortment of
Capes,
Rich Laces, Collars,
Mantillas, Barbes, and
Point, Coiffures, &c.
Flounces,
Also, Point a Gaille collars, at $5, worth $9. Point application collars, at $1 25, worth $3 50, and a great many other novelties to which they invite the attention of purchasers.
N. B.—A fresh assortment of Phillips' Kid Gloves.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!

We have now opened a splendid assortment,
Embracing all the novelties introduced this season,
To which we invite the attention of the
LADIES OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY.
Not having the enormous expenses which Broadway and Canal-st. houses have, we can afford to sell the same quality of goods at thirty to forty per cent. lower prices.
Children's and Misses' mantillas and sacks, all sizes.
W. K. PEYTON, Mantilla Manufactory,
No. 261 Bowery, near Houston st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & COMPANY are now offering their magnificent stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
of the latest Paris styles, at greatly reduced prices, for the remainder of the season
NO. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STREETS.—WILKES & MOYNAN are now offering great bargains in Barnsley linens, table damasks, napkins, sheeting and shirting linen. Also, a large assortment of white goods, Jaconets, Swiss mull, figured, plaid and striped muslin from auction.

SKIRTS WOVEN AND WITH PATENT fastenings, 11 springs for $1 31; 14 springs, $1 80; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $3 dozen; 12 springs $11; and 14 springs for $14 dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING,
Skirt Factory, No 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WET BLACK AND COLORED silks, dress muslins, chambrays, chambray delainer, Swiss and jaconet muslins, ginghams, de beges, cloths, cassimeres, quilts, towels, crash, linen handkerchiefs, &c., &c., for sale at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STS.—WILKES & MOYNAN are now opening 6 cases 4-4 French Prints at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 9d. A great decided bargain.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

500 PIECES
DELAINES,
CHALLIES,
And LAWNS,
At 12½ cents per yard,
Will be opened on MONDAY, May 30,
At NO. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

BEAUTIFUL
ORGANDY AND JACONET ROBES,
IN DEUX JUPES,
At $3 and $4,
Just landed.
Will be opened on
MONDAY, May 30,
At NO. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

MOURNING MANTILLAS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
NO. 335 BROADWAY.
Corner of Worth st.,
Will open on
MONDAY, May 30,
a choice assortment of
MANTILLAS,
SUITABLE FOR MOURNING.

FAMILY DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering great bargains in
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS,
TOWELLING AND SHIRTING LINES,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
JACONETS, SWISS, MULL, PLAID, FIGURED, AND STRIPED MUSLINS.
Also,
LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERY MUSLINS.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, May 30,
The balance of their
SPRING IMPORTATION OF SHAWLS,
consisting of
STELLA, BAREGE, GRENADINE, AND CHALLY,
etc., etc.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Is the Nursery for Copies of Artistic Flowers
FROM ALL CLIMES.
Bridal Wreaths of the Purest Fabric.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY and 4th sts.—WILKES & MOYNAN are now opening 10 cases small Brilliants. Splendid goods at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d.

FASHION-ABLE DRESS-MAKING ON REASONable terms; also stitching by machine, and ladies taught to operate on Singer's.
MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, No. 49 Morton-st.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS
of a superior quality, and at low prices,
AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE,
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 BLEECKER-ST., respectfully invites the attention of ladies preparing for the country to her very large and complete assortment of rich Paris summer Millinery, of the new est and choicest design, which will now be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $90 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY, }

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences May 3. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, General M. L. LOCKWOOD; Prof. H. HINDE, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

BOARD AND TUITION WANTED IN THE country, for 3 months, for a young Cuban, in a private family; a teacher's family preferred, where he could receive regular lessons in English. Address, with terms, E. CHARLIER, No. 48 East 24th-st., New-York.

TUITION AND BOARD WANTED IN THE country for a lad about 16 years of age, in the family of a teacher or clergyman having experience and opportunity to impart a good, sound English education, where there are not more than one or two other scholars. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—LOCATED AT Wilton, Conn. Terms from $100 to $140 per year. Pupils received at any time. They are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy. For full particulars, address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—PRIvate French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

MUSIC TAUGHT BY A GERMAN LADY, who would also devote part of her time to teach the German language. Terms moderate. Inquire at the Piano Warehouse, No. 16 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUation as teacher, either South or West; will teach all the English branches; terms $400 per year, board and traveling expenses; best recommendations given and required. Address C. A. H., Box No. 687 Post-Office, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WITHOUT FAMILY would be glad to get a situation here or out West, to teach one or three small children for her board and a small room, or to take charge of a house for the Summer, or as long as wanted; the best of City references. Address, for three days, M. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN—A Graduate of a German University, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches etc., desires an engagement as tutor, teacher or traveling companion. Best references and testimonials. Address M. A., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

READ THE FOLLOWING—GREAT CHANCE for some one to walk into a profitable and money-making business, in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The City Auction and Commission House is well-known everywhere, and its business is very extensive—is the oldest auction and commission house in the city. Finding the business of the land office of which I am partner, will occupy so much of my time, it is best for me to dispose of my general auction and commission business so far as having the care of store on my mind. I therefore offer to any one who has a desire to enter into a profitable business which is all made, all my stock and auction business as it now stands, with all my influence and all my customers. I would have no objection to act the part of auctioneer (as I have always been my own auctioneer) for all public sales for a certain per centage. This is an opportunity which does not offer once in a thousand. All the business I have done for the last ten years has been entirely for cash, and the business can be increased to a very large amount by any one who has moderate means, and can make arrangements with eastern manufacturers for goods on commission. I have lived in Milwaukee nearly eighteen years, and my experience and knowledge of every person is not to be surpassed. Milwaukee contains now nearly sixty thousand inhabitants, and is on the increase rapidly. I have one of the largest store houses in the city, with four floors one hundred and ten feet deep, and twenty feet wide, with a lease of two years from May at very low rent, which the purchaser can have. I have made from ten to twelve thousand dollars per year. Milwaukee is one of the healthiest cities in the West, and must contain eventually, two hundred thousand inhabitants. Any one desirous of availing themselves of this great chance had best come and see me, or can address me if they wish to make further inquiry.
CALEB WALL, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

$5,000—PARTNER WANTED—WITH this amount in cash in a successful patent medicine business, which has been thoroughly established several years in this country and Europe. Want of capital is not the reason for taking a partner. That this is the best chance for investment ever offered will be shown upon investigation. Address O. P. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

$20,000—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of cash, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A SMALL CAPital, in a summer boarding house at Palenville, N. Y. The house is very pleasantly located, possessed of such accessories, as plenty, convenience of access, &c., as render it a delightful summer resort. It is now ready for visitors. Address L. A. FALK, as above.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A DAILY AND weekly newspaper in New-England, with excellent advertising, &c.; good job-office attached; it will be sold cheap. For further particulars address NEWSPAPER, Boston, Mass.

PHYSICIAN.—ONE OF RESPECTABILITY AND practical knowledge, single, may learn of an excellent business in a flourishing country settlement by replying to R. S., Box No. 123 *Times* Office. References and previous residence are to be given.

$5,000—WANTED.—A PARTY WITH THE above amount, wishing to make an arrangement in a valuable business, can address, with real name, Box No 69 Post-office. Communications confidential.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BROWN LEATHER PURSE, black at both ends, bound with iron, marked A. L., containing wearing apparel. A suitable reward will be paid if recovered, at No. 94 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A VERY LARGE and excellent selection of first-class domestics—professed and plain cooks, experienced nurses of the most undoubted character and efficiency; also, the largest and most capable selection of dining-room and chamber servants in New-York or Brooklyn, either for City or country, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. It is almost needless to add that this establishment now stands unrivalled both for the distinguished patronage it receives from our first families as well as for the superiority of the class of help it produces.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as housekeeper in City or country; she is a woman of industrious habits thoroughly reliable, and competent to take the entire charge of the house; would be willing to make herself useful. Has 17 years' references in Brooklyn, and would value more a comfortable home than high wages. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. No objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for 2 days at No. 89 West, 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, by two neat, clean, and respectable girls, with superior references. One is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is an experienced chambermaid and waitress. Both are competent and well-disposed girls, able and willing to work. Call at No. 200 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman. Has been accustomed to the business, and understands making pastry. Would take a situation as seamstress in a private family. Is capable of cutting and doing all kinds of family sewing. Reference given, if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days, Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITUation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Would take care of a house for the Summer. Can produce the best of City reference. Would go in the country a short distance. Can be seen at No. 91 West 16th-st., in the rear house, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a family of about three persons, in the City; willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference. Apply at No. 114 West 30th-st., back in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as porter in a store or any other place. Will make himself generally useful to his employer; knows the City well and understands the care of horses. Has the best of City references from his last employer. Address J. W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and would be willing to assist in chamberwork; good City reference, if required. Apply at No. 189 East 20th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, UPRIGHT WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; makes bread, cakes and pies; understands the management of milk and butter; has a good boy 14 years old, who can be very useful; she would take moderate wages if he was taken with her; has good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A NEAT GIRL, WELL RECOMmended, who can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing, and can make bread and biscuit, wants a situation to do house or kitchen work. Has no objection to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—INCOMAR—THE WATERMAN—LA VADOVA SCATTRO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MONEY—BOARDING-SCHOOL.

BOWERY THEATRE—MARY THE TRAPPER—EVELEEN WILSON.

NATIONAL THEATRE—LINDA—THE HIDDEN HAND.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

IATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—SOIRÉES D'ETHIOPIA.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, June 4, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 21st of May, with three days' later European advices, arrived at Halifax about 8 o'clock last evening, but through the refusal of the Nova Scotia Telegraph line to forward the dispatch to the Associated Press, we are unable to furnish the news this morning. An express, however, was started between Halifax and Sackville, which will probably reach the latter place by the time the American line opens this morning, when the news will be immediately forwarded.

The Hon. W. B. REED, our late Commissioner to China, made an address before the Board of Trade in Philadelphia, explaining the details of his mission, and the particulars of the Treaty which he negotiated. The address evinces great ability, and is exceedingly interesting. We give it in full in our columns this morning.

A caucus of the National Democrats of the State was held yesterday, in the Astor House, Judge AKIN, of Dutchess County, presiding. An address was presented, reporting the failure of a Committee, appointed at the previous meeting, to secure an audience of the Democratic State Central Committee, and arguing the folly of introducing National questions into the next State Convention for the nomination of State officers. The feeling of the meeting was obviously opposed to the election of Delegates to the Charleston Convention other than by popular Conventions in each of the Congressional Districts. On this point the meeting was most decided. The Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee appointed at the meeting on the 10th of May.

The Rhode Island General Assembly met at Newport yesterday, and organized, after which Mr. TURNER, the newly-elected Governor, was sworn in and assumed the duties of his office. No election of Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer having been made by the people, they were elected in Joint Committee—Mr. SANDERS as Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. PARKER as Treasurer. Both these gentlemen were the American-Republican candidates.

JOHN BYERS, who murdered THOMAS PHILLIPS at Merrittsville, C. W., in December last, was executed yesterday at that place. He confessed his crime at the gallows.

An incendiary fire occurred at Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday morning, involving a loss of about $80,000. Fourteen buildings were consumed.

A very remarkable phenomenon at sea is reported by Captain ROGERS, of the bark *Rolla*, from Galveston. On the 4th ult., in the Gulf of Mexico, the vessel passed through a thick "scum" on the surface of the water, which extended as far as the eye could see from N. W. to S. E. The substance resembled coal-tar, and gave out a smell peculiar to that article. The ocean also gave off steam, as if some hot substance had been poured into it. The phenomenon was attributed to a volcanic eruption at the bottom of the Gulf. Immediately afterwards the vessel experienced a violent hurricane.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, WILLIAM E. MOORE was tried for the murder of JOHN VAN WART. The defendant was a sailor, who had married a woman of very loose character. During his frequent absence at sea, she made herself agreeable to sundry men, of whom JOHN VAN WART was her noted favorite. On the 28th March last, MOORE, having reached this port from Liverpool, found her in Worth-street, in company with VAN WART. Jealousy got the ascendant in MOORE'S breast; a quarrel ensued, in the course of which MOORE stabbed VAN WART in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died. The evidence yesterday produced failed to show that MOORE actually intended to kill VAN WART; and the Jury, after a brief absence, returned into Court with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Sentence was reserved until Saturday.

The June Term of the Court of Appeals will commence on Tuesday next, the 7th inst., at Albany. A list of the first forty causes on the calendar will be found in another column. The whole number of causes is 565. The printed calendar will be ready for delivery on Saturday.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, at 3 P. M., directed that several small bills be paid, transacted some routine business, and adjourned to Tuesday next.

The trotting match between *Flora Temple* and *Ethan Allen* for a purse of $2,000, best three in five, to wagons, mile heats, took place at the Fashion Course yesterday afternoon. *Flora Temple* won the first heat in 2:25, the second in 2:27½, and the third in 2:27¼. The time is the fastest on record.

The anniversary of the New-York Sunday-School Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at the Academy of Music last evening. The house was filled by about six thousand persons, and the exercises, consisting of recitations and music, were unusually interesting. Bishop JANES presided.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs and Provisions yesterday; prices of the former were steady, and of the latter irregular. Sugars were quite active, while Molasses, Coffee and Rice were in moderate request. Common Resin was in good demand. Cotton was inactive and depressed. The freight engagements were restricted. Included in the shipments for Liverpool were 3,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 3d. per bushel. This is the only engagement of Breadstuffs reported for Liverpool or London for a long time past.

THE GERMANS AND THE SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—We observe with regret that the *Staats Zeitung* and one or two other German dailies seem disposed to mislead their readers as to the object sought by the memorialists on the Sunday liquor-traffic. No new laws are demanded. No old and obsolete laws are dug up for enforcement. All that is asked of the Police Commissioners is, the firm and forbearing execution of laws and ordinances enacted under the Administration of Mayor WOOD, in 1855, and by the Legislature of 1857, and this, after due notice served upon the offending parties.

It is no crusade of Temperance men against liquor-sellers, but a calm appeal from a large body of our most conservative citizens, justly alarmed at the increase of taxation, pauperism, and crime demonstrably connected with Sunday tippling, for protection against the lawless and demoralizing traffic on that day.

Nor is it a movement of American citizens to abridge the rights or to interfere with the comforts of citizens of foreign birth. The presentation of the memorial in English, by an influential delegation, with Mr. PERIT at its head, was accompanied by the presentation of a *German* memorial, numerously and respectably signed, by a German delegation, with Mr. MOLLER, a wealthy sugar refiner, at its head. Thousands of our German fellow-citizens feel as deeply the dangers and the disgrace of the Sunday tippling habits of some of their emigrant countrymen, as any American can. We are assured on good authority that it would be quite easy, if it were needful, to present thousands of German names, attesting their opposition to the immoral and destructive traffic which brings their national character into reproach. The law-abiding element is strong in the German character; and when it is known, as it must eventually be, that the Sunday lager-bier theatres and dancing saloons, and kindred places of temptation to crime and wrong-doing, are condemned alike by the laws of the State and the public sentiment of the City, the Germans themselves will be the foremost to sustain the authorities in restraining the selfishness and disorder of the few thousands among them who prey upon the substance and disgrace the name of our Teutonic fellow-citizens.

The organs of German opinion in New-York will neither advance the interests nor strengthen the influence of the race which they represent by angry appeals to the unenlightened prejudices of their readers, against the deliberate drift of the best public sentiment of New-York. With the German theories of Sunday observance in general we have nothing to do. We advance no Pharisaic and sweeping criticisms upon the customs which make the Sunday of the German so different a day from the Sunday of the Englishman or the American. Races may well differ upon this as upon so many other points of ritual worship or substantial theology. But it is perfectly compatible with the largest toleration that we should insist upon the observance by all classes of the community of statute laws which have been enacted by the delegated agents of the whole population. The minority which undertakes to brow-beat the officers of the law into suspending the discharge of their duty, and seeks practically to nullify the established order of municipal authority, is quite as justly chargeable with overbearing bigotry as the majority which sustains that order. A fanaticism of lager-bier is certainly not more respectable than a fanaticism of cold water; and if our German cotemporaries really think themselves aggrieved by the Crusaders of Temperance, they can hardly ask us, therefore to acquiesce in their own contemptuous trampling under foot of the law of the land.

Lotus-Eating Philanthropy.

The Northern form of lotus-eating is not a very noble development of human character. In the soft, luxurious Southern clime which gave birth to the legend of the "mild-eyed melancholy" race, whose sum of life it was to "lie upon the hills, like gods together,—careless of mankind," indolence and selfishness seem to lose half their shame by losing all their shabbiness. The warm sunshine, and the glowing skies of the Mediterranean, clothe the Southern egotist with a kind of ideal beauty, which makes one half tolerant of his real worthlessness. You can forgive him for being so very lazy in that he is also so very picturesque.

But the lotus-eater of more temperate latitudes and less seductive scenes, is simply a "loafer." He is the type of the school of *laissez-faire* in political economy, and shocks the world's moral sense by doing nothing where so much needs to be done, and caring for nobody where so many need all the care they can find. Prosperous or poor, in plenty or in penury, dozing in his great arm-chair before his well cleared table, or lounging among the tar-barrels on a dilapidated wharf, he is equally a cumberer of the earth, and a scandal to his kind.

But he is never so repulsive as when he seeks in promiscuous and impracticable declamations of a vague impersonal philanthropy, a constant excuse for shirking all positive sympathy, whether of word or deed, with any specific man or men who may be standing directly before his face, and requiring his active attention. Your general and professional philanthropist is the worst of cynical dawdlers. He balances his perpetual abuse of those who do not need his help by his lazy sneers at those who do. Show him a slave-owner busy among his slaves, and he will rattle you off a chapter of vituperation worthy of *Meg Merrilles*. Show him a slave asking for money to buy his freedom, and he will pooh-pooh the fellow as an idle imposter.

This viler sort of lotus-eating is the ceaseless joy of our savagely philanthropic cotemporary the New-York *Tribune*. That journal is the sure haven of all remote and impracticable schemes for ameliorating the condition of future generations; and the sure refuge also of all existing and removable wrongs. With the *Tribune*, "Man never is but always to be blest." If there arises a question demanding immediate, warm-hearted, energetic action, the *Tribune* is always ready with a protest in favor of the superior importance of some other question which cannot possibly be urged upon mankind in any practical form for at least fifty years to come. This proclivity of our cotemporary has never been more amusingly exhibited than in its comments upon the existing war in Europe. So long as the liberation of Italy was a distant vision—say, for instance, such a distant vision as the establishment of the Irish Republic—the *Tribune* doated upon Italy; it was a theme so prolific of fine phrases, so abundant in taunts for the despots, and in rousing appeals to ears that were supposed to be closed in the slumber of death. But Italy has awaked, and the *Tribune* is appalled at the spectacle of a people really trying to free themselves in a blunt, practical way, and willing to take the sword that is put into their hands, though it be an Emperor of the French and not an Editor of the *Tribune* who draws it. Why couldn't the noisy wretches lie still and starve, and suffer, cries the *Tribune*, and let me go on lamenting their fate? So vexed is the *Tribune* with the activity of Italy that it sets about drawing up a regular bill of indictment against Sardinia for disturbing the peace of the world. The Austrian Chancery itself could not have bettered the *Tribune's* diatribe. If our readers suppose that we are misrepresenting our cotemporary, let them ponder the following delectable passage, extracted from yesterday morning's issue of this journal of Humanity, Equality, Liberty and Fraternity:

"Nobody can pretend that Sardinia has been forced into this war in defence of her own independence and free institutions. The very strongest ground upon which her case can be put is, that she has generously risked her own independence and free institutions for the chance of being able to extend them to her neighbors. That is to say, she could not let well enough alone. Her own freedom and prosperity became despicable in her eyes, unless she could bring in the rest of Italy to share them with her."

In other words, the *Tribune* holds up Sardinia to execration for doing precisely what the Royal Colonies in America were so foolish as to do when GEORGE III., of blessed memory, undertook to crush Massachusetts for insisting on her rights and liberties. Why could not South Carolina and Virginia have left New-England to her fate, and hugging themselves in the favor of their King, turned their goodly backs upon that "cantankerous" and uneasy land? Simply because "they could not let well enough alone." Why do silly men and women, who might sit at home and fill themselves comfortably with the good things of the earth, go wandering about among the poor and needy, "finding their own prosperity despicable in their own eyes unless, they can bring in their brother-man to share it with them?" Simply because they "can't let well enough alone!" And why does the *Tribune*, neglecting all the peremptory and palpable calls of human want, and all the actual appeals of noble human action, devote itself so assiduously to the agreeable dilettantism of an impertinent and abusive "philanthropy?" Simply because the *Tribune* "*can* let well enough alone;" because the *Tribune*, finding that an exclusive devotion to the internal affairs of the State of Alabama, and to speculations upon the millenniun, involves no necessity for the painful exercise of the reason, or for the difficult acquisition of knowledge, greatly delights to "let well enough alone," and to be allowed to rattle off its daily *quantum* of misinformation and recklessness in its own cheerful, lazy way. Whether the American people will think as meanly of Sardinia as the *Tribune* does, for putting herself, with her blood, her treasure and her national honor, into the van of battle for the liberty of her kindred States of Italy, is, however, quite another matter.

Economical Charities.

One-eighth of the whole population of our City were on the sick list last year, and received gratuitous medical aid! The number of patients treated in 1858 by the five Dispensaries of the City was 149,140; of these, 65,955 were under 15 years of age, and of this latter number three-fourths were under four years. Over 30,000 of the whole number were visited at their homes, in cellars and garrets, tenement-houses and hovels, by the Dispensary Physicians. Assuming the present population of the City to be 800,000, and deducting the large proportion of one-third of the aggregate of the sick, as having been sick more than once during the year, we reach the conclusion that one-eighth of the whole mass of our people when sick relied on the charity of the Dispensaries for relief. It is no part of our purpose at this time to declaim against the miserable sanitary condition of a city situated as ours is, with every facility for cleanliness, and with no excuse for an epidemic, which permits so extended a sick roll. We only pause long enough upon the point to remark that the names and location of each, of the sick are recorded in the Dispensary books, and that when we have an Inspector and a corps of Health Wardens competent to draw an inference, they will avail themselves of these minutely recorded data to map the City for sanitary and preventive purposes. The epidemic centres they will find the centres of crime, and of abject poverty. Indeed, if three maps were constructed from the reliable statistics on file—one by a topographer, marking in blue the localities where old river-beds have been filled up without proper drains to carry off their remaining water, and where sewers have been constructed without reference to which end of them their contents were to be emptied from; another designating in the same color the spots of greatest sickness and the largest mortality; and still another, showing by the same color where crime is oftenest committed, where thieves and prostitutes herd, and all manner of brutalities are the every-day experience—the three maps would present one appearance, and might, without much risk of mistake, be substituted, any one of them for the other. These considerations are not foreign to our topic, since we never can discuss the methods of relieving or preventing physical suffering without naming the very means by which crime is to be prevented.

But our present object is simply to call attention to the economy of these quiet, noiseless charities, the Dispensaries. To be convenient of access to those who need their aid, they are of necessity located in parts of the City remote from the dwellings of those best disposed to support them. The two older ones are in Wards which are very sparsely peopled with those who enjoy at the same time large hearts and long purses, and hence the obvious propriety of forgetting questions of locality in aiding them. Of the almost 150,000 sick, 83,185 were of foreign birth, and if the children of foreign-born parents are added, probably two-thirds of the whole number may be counted as strangers among us, for whom every consideration of our common humanity pleads, since to no other quarter can they look for help.

But a further examination of the Dispensary books shows that their total expenditures during the year were only $21,000,—or an average expense to each patient of fourteen cents. If the services rendered had been paid for at the very lowest rates that physicians charge when they charge at all,—say at fifty cents a visit and twenty-five cents a prescription,—the expense would have been $226,422. But few of these patients have at home such nursing and diet as is proper for the sick. In extreme cases, the Dispensary physician is authorized to send them to Bellevue Hospital; last year 4,116 were disposed of in this way. The report of that hospital shows that within its walls last year, 9,177 persons were treated, or, deducting 40·9 children born in its lying-in department, 8,768, at an average cost of $9 66 each. Even if there were no Dispensaries, very many of those treated at them might escape the necessity of going to the hospital, but how many more hospitals would be needed to accommodate the thousands whom neglect would force to seek their wards, or perish uncared for? Bellevue is a well-managed hospital, yet its patients average $9 66 cost each. The Dispensary patients average a cost of 14 cents each. Who will doubt the economy of supporting the Dispensaries well, of enlarging their operations, of increasing their facilities for preventing disease from fastening mortally upon the ailing? To support the Dispensaries last year the City and State authorities appropriated $9,000. This year the public appropriations are still less, though an abundant equivalent was rendered by the gratuitous vaccination of 14,390 persons. The balance of the expense is paid by a few friends, who know their necessity, their humanity and their economy. The contributors to the Eastern Dispensary last year, when all told, numbered 125! We have not the reports of the other institutions at hand, but if the Eastern has the average number of friends, it would seem that some 725 persons bear the whole burden of caring for the sick poor, though they, number one-eighth of the whole population and by their quiet benevolence save tax-payers from such a draft upon their pockets as they have not yet dreamed of. But obvious as is the economy of sustaining the Dispensaries, they are not sustained handsomely. Unless donors are more liberal, or there are more of them, they will soon be crippled in their usefulness, and one or more of them is even now in peril of being given up altogether. The State, rich as it is in resources, is poverty-stricken in cash, and no party dare, by such a liberality to these institutions as they deserve, necessitate an additional eighth of a mill to the State tax. The City, which ought, without a question, to undertake their whole support, feels poor, because it is robbed at every corner and in almost every office. To the benevolent, then, and to sagacious tax payers, who would prefer to pay one dollar for prevention, rather than seventy for cure or for burial expenses, is the last appeal of the Dispensaries.

The Yacht Club Regatta.

To-morrow the Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will whiten the waters of the Bay with graceful sails, and make a wholesome holiday for no inconsiderable number of the best portion of our community. The "June Regatta" has become one of the "fixed facts" of the Gothamite year. It is, in a manner, the "Derby Day" of our busy capital. The interest which it excites widens with each recurring anniversary, and it may fairly claim to be regarded as one of the most hopeful features of our City life that this should be so. Whatever tends to divert our sedentary and nervous people from their life of the counting-house and the street, into the breezy world of nature, and to dash business with sport, deserves the warmest encouragement.

The increasing delight which the ladies of New-York take in these nautical contests of their lords is therefore particularly satisfactory. The "bright eyes" will assuredly "rain influence" if they are not also permitted to "adjudge the prize." For this reason, then, if for no other, we are glad to see that the old course of the Regattas is still to be kept up, and that the yachts will be matched within limits which will allow the fairer part of creation to venture out into their company without any serious anxiety as to possible consequences. Moreover the practical qualities not merely of the yachts but also of those who sail them can be very well tested on the established racing-ground.

There can, however, be no objection to other and secondary contests of another kind; and the prospect of what is rather clumsily styled an "Ocean Sweepstakes," to be contested on the open sea at a future day, is a welcome addition to the programme of the year. And this the more especially that, in consequence of an absurdly crochety system of measurement, some of the finest yachts of the squadron have been so completely thrown out of their proper places in the race of to-morrow that their owners have withdrawn them from the course altogether. Science, which in yachting, as in other matters, is the best of servants but the worst of masters, has for a long time past seriously interfered with an equitable matching of the New-York Yachts for their various contests. The extremely elaborate, and altogether unsatisfactory "area-of-canvas" rule has been abandoned only to be succeeded by another not less elaborate, and certainly not more satisfactory. By its fruits it shall be known, and as its immediate operation has been to put vessels like the *Haze* and the *Widgeon* in the list of the second-class yachts, there to compete with schooners of two-thirds less tonnage, to which they must give odds of time in some instances equal to one-half the sailing distance, it may be safely said that its only effect will be to deprive this year's Regatta of much of its interest.

The yachtsmen who decline subjecting their vessels to tests so unfair will, however, take up the Ocean Race with the greater zest. In neither race, we are happy to believe, will any Plum-Gut navigating be allowed, a capable pilot of tried honesty, defended by two Argus-eyed policemen, having been engaged, it is understood, to keep watch upon the venerable navigator by whom that now celebrated channel was last year discovered. As a further precaution against the wiles of this shy old seaman, a guard ship is also to be moored in the middle of the Gut; and no vessel of any sort, we may observe, *en passant*, will be allowed to pass until the arrival of His Holiness the Pope on his way to the noble Palace which the Editor of the *Herald* is now erecting by a forced loan for his reception on Washington Heights. The Pope, who will cross the Atlantic in one of the noble fleet of steamers purchased by our Government for the Paraguay expedition, will be transferred to the yacht *Rebecca*, off Holmes' Hole, and received at Castle Garden by Alderman BOOLE and the President.

A Ridiculous Story.

The London *Morning Advertiser*, the organ of the "pot-house politicians," which, like our own *Herald*, maintains itself in the main by manufacturing *canards* for the deglutition of its stupid constituency, has just produced one of the silliest which ever appeared in its columns, in the shape of the paragraph we published yesterday, entitled "Angry Correspondence between France and England." The gist of the story is that France had angrily remonstrated with England because the latter allowed Austrian vessels to enter the port of Valetta, and thus save themselves from capture, while the French neither asked nor required such favors. That such a piece of absurdity should ever have found its way into print in London, is a remarkable proof of the condition of blind credulity into which the minds of a certain portion of the public fall in time of war. Nothing that the pot-house journals can invent seems too outrageous for the gullet of those who take their facts from them, and nothing that we have seen of late, even in the columns of the *Morning Advertiser*, matches this tale for senseless impudence.

France would have just as much reason for addressing angry epistles on this subject to the other neutral Powers as to England, because Austrian ships may find refuge from French men-of-war in any neutral port, from Cadiz to Cronstadt. If an Austrian merchantman were to take refuge in New-York, no French cruiser would venture to pursue her, and we should certainly come to the conclusion that the French Minister was crazy if he addressed a remonstrance to General CASS on the subject. If the British expelled an Austrian vessel from Malta, in order to prevent her escaping a French cruiser, *that* would be a direct breach of neutrality. That every neutral port is open to every vessel that chooses to steer for it precisely as in time of peace, is a fact of which we thought every man, woman and child in the British Empire was aware. But it appears that the editor of the *Advertiser* is better informed than we are as to the precise extent of the knowledge possessed on such subjects by the "licensed victuallers" of London. The reason which he puts into the mouth of the French for making their "remonstrance" is even more comical than the remonstrance itself. It is a reason which would justify any belligerent who might happen for the time being to possess the command of the seas in declaring the ports of all neutrals in a state of blockade as regards the ships of his enemy. To hint at the possibility of a dispute between France and England on any such ground is rather to impute a want of common sense to both than jealousy to either; and is a fit pendant to the geographical and political intelligence recently displayed by another London paper, the *Star*, in confounding the neutralized corner of Savoy, near the Swiss frontier, with the whole inheritance of the reigning house of Sardinia, and transferring the outposts of Lombardy to the line of the Alps.

Misplaced Zeal.

In the interest of the community we must depart from our usual course on such questions, and express our regret that, considering the number of "difficulties" between blackguards of various degrees which occur everyday, and in which the Police do not interfere, they should have turned over a new leaf on Monday evening last, only to meddle in the private differences of Colonel TITUS and Colonel ANDERSON, of the Ex-Nicaraguan Ex-Army, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. If the Police are really about to begin a different policy with regard to these matters, we confess we should have preferred their postponing the change for a few days, until these two officers had settled their quarrels after their natural fashion. We think, however, that the St. Nicholas Hotel owes it to the public, by which it is so liberally patronized, to give up the bar-room and all the liquors therein contained to the rival Colonels and their friends for a day or two, and keep the door locked on the company. They should also be allowed to have their whole stock of bowie-knives, revolvers and spare cartridges within easy reach. Considering what these two soldiers have done for American civilization in the course of their military career, it is surely not too much to expect that New-York should give them a paltry bar-room to themselves for one short day, and prevent the Police from interfering with them in their chivalrous sports. If the proprietors will only be good enough to try the experiment, we think we can promise them the cordial thanks of a grateful public.

Juvenile Gallantry.

A morning paper of this City, disgusted that the "British journals" should make a noisy boast because "Prince NICHOLAS of Nassau has joined the Austrian Army as a volunteer," demolishes those journals by the withering information that the said Prince NICHOLAS "happens to be the person who once challenged Prince ALBERT to settle at the sword's point a dispute which neither would care to drag beyond the private history of the regiment in which they were then both serving as subordinate (or rather insubordinate) officers." When the "British journals" took up their idle vaunt on this subject, or why the "British journals" should think strong beer of themselves, merely because a prince of the house of Seidlitz-water has effervesced into the Austrian service, we neither know nor care to inquire. But if they really did imagine such vain things we fear they will not be deterred from their evil ways by the rebuke of our contemporary. The Prince NICHOLAS of Nassau "happens" to be not personally unknown in the good City of New-York, where he is still remembered as a bright-eyed, open-featured, good-natured, and rather blundering young gentleman of twenty-one. He was born in the year of grace, 1832, and as Prince ALBERT became a naturalized Englishman in January, 1840, and in February of the same year was joined in lawful wedlock to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, his only effect will be to deprive this year's Regatta of much of its interest.

"dispute" with the Prince NICHOLAS of Nassau must have occurred before that illustrious youth had reached the mature age of *eight years!* Surely even "British journals" may be allowed to exult in the advent to battle of a Paladin whose knightly career must apparently have commenced in his cradle.

The easy and familiar style in which our contemporary alludes to things too dark to be disclosed, reveals so perfect a familiarity with the ways and works of European royalty and the German armies, that we don't for a moment doubt the strict accuracy of his statement. But we ask it of every candid mind whether a Prince who could get himself into regimental scrapes before he was put into trowsers, and who was posted in the *duello* ten years before he could coax so much as the downy shadow of a beard upon his princely chin, does not deserve the admiration of the whole world. Since Gargantua, no such *enfant terrible* has figured either in romance or history.

Sympathy with Italy.

The "world of New-York," technically so called, is now most agreeably and worthily occupied with the preliminary arrangements for a grand festival at the Academy of Music in aid of the families of the soldiers of Italian independence and liberty. We do not feel ourselves at liberty to give the details of the preparations now making for this most commendable demonstration; but we may go so far as to say that they already promise one of the most brilliant and interesting entertainments imaginable. The Italian artists of New-York have thrown themselves into the work with an enthusiasm and energy which merit all praise. That "Opera of Liberty," "I Puritani," will probably be given, with a cast embracing, beside the finest professional talent of the capital, an unprofessional *prima donna* of the best social position and the highest accomplishments; and there are whispers of the production of a new French play from one of the most fluent and forcible of metropolitan pens. The object of the celebration, the character of those by whom it will be controlled, and the scale of the entertainments now projected, will doubtless make the affair the event of the season, and afford a brilliant testimony to the sympathy which the chief City of free America feels with illustrious and unfortunate Italy in her noble effort to shake off forever the incubus that has weighed so long upon her people.

THE ALLEGED TRIAL OF COMMANDER RIDGELY BY A COURT MARTIAL.—In one of the letters of our Montevideo correspondent, published a few weeks since, it was stated that Commander RIDGELY, of the U. S. steamer *Atlanta*, had been ordered to a court martial on board the *Falmouth*, by Commodore FORREST, for having shaved the head of one of his sailors, and otherwise ill-treated the poor wretch so that in his desperation he jumped overboard and was drowned. A letter, signed by all the officers of the *Atlanta*, declares the statement to be untrue, and that they had never known of any unusual punishment having been inflicted on any of the crew of the *Atlanta* during the cruise. Our correspondent at Montevideo was, of course, misinformed. We learn from one of the commanders of the Paraguay Squadron that one of the crew of the *Atlanta* did jump overboard, but that it was done while he was in a fit of drunkenness, and that Commander RIDGELY was neither court-martialed nor censured for it.

FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE.—The Washington *Star* says:

"The Attorney General of the United States has recently furnished the Postmaster-General with an opinion in relation to the conflicting views of the Post Office Department, and the chief accounting officer of the Treasury, concerning the payment of foreign sea service, the Postmaster-General holding that, according to the 4th and 5th sections of the act of June 14, 1858, he was entitled to make contracts for the foreign postal service to be paid for out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Comptroller of the Treasury declaring that, according to the 3d section of the same act, no payment could be made for such service except in accordance with specific appropriations made in that section. The opinion sustains the views of the Postmaster General."

THE TURF.

Trotting Match Between *Flora Temple* and *Ethan Allen*.

THE BEST TIME ON RECORD—FLORA WINS THREE STRAIGHT HEATS—IMMENSE TURN OUT AND GREAT EXCITEMENT—ALMOST A COLLISION.

The match between the celebrated trotters *Flora Temple* and *Ethan Allen*, for a purse of $2,000, best three in five, to wagons, which has been the staple of conversation in sporting circles for the last fortnight, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Fashion Course. Every avenue of approach to that famous locality was thronged with vehicles of every description, from noon until dark, and the cars on the Flushing Railroad were loaded every trip as they never were before. In connection with them, the steamer *Mariana* ran from Fulton Market slip, at convenient intervals, between 1 and 3 o'clock. The vessel, which was originally designed to accommodate four hundred passengers, was burdened with at least a thousand each upward trip. Their length was so protracted by adverse winds and tides that gamblers reaped a rich harvest. Professors of three-card monte—spectacled men of meek visage, and of exterior almost sanctified enough to be ministerial—abounded. The fact that rascals were numerous being self-evident, they set themselves about demonstrating the proverbial truth that there were some fools still surviving. One individual lost his watch by betting with them, but the policemen obliged the sharper to disgorge, though they made no attempt to stop the gambling. Arrived at Hunter's Point, the passengers by the boat stowed themselves away in baggage-cars to make sure of a passage to the course when the train should come in. The multitude landed down from twelve to fifteen passengers, freight and platform cars each trip, occupying every standing place in them, and even taking refuge on their roofs. Their number terrified the solitary conductor, who drove through the cars, snatching the tickets right and left, the perspiration streaming down his face as though his hat contained a diminutive shower bath. From the cars to the Course there was the usual scrub-race for the first chance at seats on the Grand Stand. But the arrangements for a preliminary crush were admirable. One ticket-seller presided at the solitary aperture for their distribution, which was located in an angle made by two brick walls, and each one of the two thousand individuals seeking for admission made a dead set for the corner, regardless of the size and feelings of all intervening between himself and the coveted bits of pasteboard. All difficulties surmounted, the scene within the inclosure was enlivening in the extreme. Within the Course were vehicles of every description, hacks, drawn by one, two and four horses, both vehicles and animals being in various stages of dilapidation, omnibuses which had been hired by private parties, coaches from the various hotels, and here and there private conveyances with gentlemen of leisure. At least 500 vehicles were in the inclosure. The Grand Stand was crowded with a dense mass of people. The spectators must have numbered at least fifteen thousand. Among them were numerous delegations from New-Orleans and Richmond.

About 3 o'clock *Ethan Allen* made his appearance, HIRAM WOODRUFF holding the reins, and soon afterwards DARIUS TALLMAN brought out *Flora Temple*, both animals being harnessed to light wagons. Great applause welcomed their appearance. *Ethan Allen* seemed to be in much better condition than his competitor, and the brilliant success which he achieved a fortnight since, coupled with his fine appearance, rather served to overshadow the fame and name of *Flora Temple*, particularly as the latter seemed to move a little stiff. The betting, before the race, was $100 to $60 on *Ethan Allen*. Both horses made brief dashes around the course by way of satisfying the curiosity of the spectators. The track was in excellent order, and the air was so cool as to be much more comfortable for the horses than for the spectators. The "Sheriff" on his spavined steed, rode up and down in front of the Judge's stand ejaculating, in his sharp, cracked voice, "clear the track," every explosion apparently being produced indirectly by spikes in the saddle seat.

By 4 o'clock, everything being in readiness, the horses were called for the start by the ringing of the bell. After two or three ineffectual trials they came up to the score handsomely, and the word "go" was given, *Flora Temple* having the inside of the track. *Ethan Allen* buckled down to his work beautifully. At the first quarter, *Flora* made a slight break. Her driver soon brings her down again, but at the half mile she is a length and a half behind, the stallion making the distance in one minute and eleven seconds. *Flora* gradually gains on the home stretch; amid deafening cheers closes the gap, and comes to the Judges' stand a length and a half ahead of *Ethan Allen*. Time is announced amid great applause. The mare has accomplished the mile in 2.25.

Fifteen minutes was given for rubbing down the horses and preparing them for the following heat. The admirers of *Ethan Allen* were rather chap-fallen. One of the most ardent of them offered $60 on *Ethan* to $100 on *Flora*. It was so eagerly taken up as to show strong confidence in the mare's abilities to carry off the prize. The owner of the stallion, it was said, went to the Judges' stand and charged the driver of *Flora* with having run her during a portion of the heat just concluded. Apparently no notice was taken of the charge, and the horses were called for the second heat.

In this heat the horses do not get so good a start as before. *Flora* has the advantage of half a length when they leave the Judge's stand. *Ethan Allen* breaks badly on the first quarter, and at the half-mile post is two lengths behind the mare. The latter maintains her advantage to the end of the heat, which she completes in 2:27½.

During the intermission which follows, the enthusiasm of *Flora Temple's* friends knows no bounds. They cheer until their throats will stand it no longer, and subside into silence only through necessity. The largest odds are offered on *Flora*, but find no takers. Just before the third heat the "Sheriff" again exerts himself to clear the track. A pack of small boys set his authority at defiance. He turns suddenly to charge upon them, and in his haste upsets a policeman, to the intense delight of the spectators.

On the third heat *Flora Temple* has the advantage at the start by half a length. *Ethan Allen*, in his efforts to close the gap, breaks more than ever, and falls behind sadly. He makes another noble effort at the half-mile post, which bids fair to be successful, but soon after breaks so seriously as to bring HIRAM WOODRUFF to his feet, and the issue is decided. *Flora* comes in again a length and a half ahead, in 2:27¾. The Judges declare that she has won the heat, and the $2,000 purse, and the spectators make a sudden eruption from the course and a grand rush for the cars.

As before, every standing place is occupied, the platform cars being packed as closely as the live stock cars on the Erie Road. When within two or three miles of Hunter's Point, an occurrence took place ludicrous in itself, but which at first threatened serious consequences. Suddenly the locomotive emitted a series of shrill whistles, as if attacked with a distressing colic. Those in the rear cars were surprised at seeing fifty or seventy-five persons performing somersaults down the embankment, while others were standing on their heads in the sand-bank, or testing the utility of their noses as plow-shares. What was the cause of this unusual excitement, could not at first be divined. It appeared, subsequently, that an extra train, which was coming up from Hunter's Point to accommodate the crowd of passengers, had nearly come in collision with the heavily loaded down train! Those who saw the imminence of the danger escaped from the cars as they best could, some making their exit through the windows. On the arrival of the train at Hunter's Point no boat was in readiness, and the crowd made for the new Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. The ticket-taker proved inadequate to the numbers who wished to cross, and the ferry-gates were carried away by the rush. Eventually things were set to rights, and the multitude managed to get to their City homes.

The following is a summary of the race:

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, Tuesday, May 31.—PURSE $2,000; best three in five to wagons.

D. TALLMAN, b. m. *Flora Temple*	1	1	1
H. WOODRUFF, b. s. *Ethan Allen*	2	2	2
	Time, 1st Heat.	Time, 2d Heat.	Time, 3d Heat.
Half mile	1:11	1:12¾	1:12½
Mile	2:25	2:27¾	2:27¼

The races of the Union Association, at the Eclipse Course, commence to-day, and continue three days. The Jamaica sweepstakes of $100 each, with $300 by the Association, for three years old, closed with five entries. The Jockey Club Handicap, for the same day, one mile and a half, for all ages, sweepstakes $200 each, half forfeit, $1,000 added by the Club, closed with eleven entries. The third race, for the same day, purse $500, two-mile heats, entrance $25, closed with three entries.

SECOND DAY.—Friday, June 3, is the great four-mile day, when the Union selling stakes will be contended for. Purse $500, for all ages, mile heats, best 3 in 5. On the same day is the contest for the Union stakes; it is for four mile heats, by subscription of $250 each, half forfeit, with $2,000 added by the Association. It closed with five.

THIRD DAY, June 8.—Purse $1,000, three-mile he

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL ANDERSON ARRESTED.—Col. ANDERSON and his friends made their appearance again at the St. Nicholas Hotel about 9 o'clock last evening. In anticipation of another disturbance, Captain TURBBULL had about half a dozen officers in the barroom of the hotel dressed in citizen's apparel. Immediately on the entrance of Colonel ANDERSON, Mr. TREADWELL, one of the proprietors of the hotel stepped up to him and requested him to stay away from the hotel unless he could deport himself in a correct manner; and stated that if he (ANDERSON) persisted in his disorderly conduct legal measures would be taken to keep him away from the premises. Col. ANDERSON then, it is said, commenced to abuse Mr. TREADWELL. Captain TURNBULL was near at hand and arrested Col. ANDERSON and locked him up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house. A number of his friends, at a late hour last evening, were running around in search of a Justice in order to set the Colonel at liberty.

AN INFANT THROWN FROM A CHILD'S CAB AND KILLED.—An infant daughter of Mr. WM. RICHER, of No. 101 Franklin-street, died yesterday from injuries, received by being thrown from a child's cab. The brother of the deceased was drawing his little sister, when a boy having a large dog came up and asked permission to fasten the dog in front of the wagon and let him draw it. This offer pleased the brother, and the dog being fastened, drew very steadily for a time, until becoming frightened, he made a sudden turn, upsetting the child, and throwing it head-foremost to the pavement, producing injuries from which it died. Coroner O KEEFE held an inquest in the case, and a verdict was given in accordance with the facts stated

THE LATE SHOOTING OF A MINISTER'S SON.—NAPOLEON DELAPLACE, the Frenchman, who, on Sunday shot the son of the Rev. Dr. VERREN, rector of the French Protestant Church, corner of Franklin and Church streets, has been pronounced insane by a committee of medical gentlemen, to whom his case was referred. An order was accordingly made yesterday for his committal to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. Young VERREN is recovering from his injuries. The severe shock given to his nervous system—he being in delicate health—is said to be the worst feature in his case.

A WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Yesterday afternoon, a number of men were shooting at a target with Minié rifles, at RUPERT'S Brewery, Forty-third-street, near the East River, when one of the balls was fired into a house 50 feet out of range of the target, and shot a German woman named SUSANNAH KELLER, who was seated near a window, rocking a child. The ball struck the woman in the left side, inflicting a wound nearly three inches in depth. She was removed to the New-York Hospital, and the ball was extracted by Dr. QUIMBY. The wound, it is supposed, will prove fatal. No arrests were made by the Police.

MISSING MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of WILLIAM CAIRNES, who has been missing since the 25th of February last, was found yesterday, at the foot of Pier No. 5 North River. His hands, nose, and portions of the face were gone. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner JACKSON, and no marks of violence being apparent, a verdict of supposed accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was about thirty years of age, and unmarried. At the time of his disappearance he was on a visit to the City, from Illinois, where he resided.

SUFFOCATED WHILE INTOXICATED.—WILLIAM FAIR a German who resides at No. 149 Broome-street, came home intoxicated on Monday night and threw himself on a lounge, with his face down. He was found dead yesterday morning. He had died from suffocation. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered accordingly. The deceased was an old man and very intemperate.

Anniversary of the M. E. Sunday School Society.

The Academy of Music was filled last evening by an audience estimated to number over four thousand, upon the occasion of the Anniversary of the New-York City Sunday School Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From twenty-five to thirty schools were represented,' embracing twelve hundred children who occupied the stage, the rear portion having a raised platform. The audience was composed of the officers and teachers of the schools, and of the parents and friends of the children. Every seat and all the standing-room inside the spacious building was occupied at an early hour. The exercises began at 7½ and concluded about 10½ o'clock P. M. Bishop JANES presided, assisted by Bishop BAKER. The services were opened with prayer by Dr. DURBIN. The exercises consisted of recitations and of songs, duetts, quartetts and choruses, with piano accompaniments. The chorus, "We come with songs to greet you," was particularly pleasing, the refrain being accompanied by the waving of white handkerchiefs by the whole company. The Salutatory, by E. CHILDS, of the Bedford-street Sunday-School, was well delivered, but had the common fault of too great length.

The song, "I ought to love my mother," by the children of the Five Points, elicited much feeling, and the solo, "Oh, I'll be a good child, indeed I will," by MARTHA E. DAVIES, a little girl of "Central" School, Seventh-avenue, whose voice filled every part of the house, was much applauded. The music was under the direction of Prof. L. A. BENJAMIN, and the singing was done in excellent time and manner considering that 1,200 children were engaged. The Rev. ALFRED COCKMAN, of Philadelphia, delivered an address.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.—JAMES DILLON made complaint in the City Court, yesterday, against THOMAS SHEPHERD, of attempting to bribe JOHN A. DAYTON, Alderman of the Eleventh Ward. The following is the affidavit:

City of Brooklyn, ss.—James Dillon being duly sworn, says that John A. Dayton is Alderman of the Eleventh Ward of the City of Brooklyn, and, as such, it is his duty to receive proposals and to award the contract for cleaning the streets of said Ward; that in pursuance of said duty said Dayton did, on or about the 6th of May, 1859, receive proposals for such work from several persons, amongst whom was one Thomas Shepherd; that said Shepherd did on or about the 6th day of May, 1859, at the City of Brooklyn, as deponent has been informed and verily believes to be true, corruptly and feloniously offer to give and pay to him (said Dayton) the sum of $500, if said Dayton would award to him (said Shepherd) said contract for clearing the streets of said Eleventh Ward; and that said Shepherd did then and there, and thereby attempt, feloniously and corruptly to bribe said Dayton in the discharge of his official duty as such Alderman. Wherefore, this deponent prays that said Thomas Shepherd may be apprehended and dealt with according to law. JAMES DILLON.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of May, 1859.
E. D. CULVER, City Judge.

A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of an officer, but SHEPHERD had not been found at a late hour last night.

REASONABLE.—The Ferry Company, running boats from the foot of South Seventh-street to New-York, reduced their fare for foot passengers to half a cent yesterday.

Phenomenon at Sea.

The bark *Rolla*, Captain ROGERS, from Galveston April 21, and the Bar 28th, with sugar, cotton, &c., to G. A. FERRIS & Co., arrived yesterday. He reports that he had head winds most of the passage. May 4, lat. 27° N. long. 92° 43' 10", (in the Bay of Mexico,) passed through a substance on the surface of the water, resembling coal tar, both in appearance and smell; in some places the water seemed to be boiling, and a smoke or steam arising from it, similar to that caused by pouring hot tar into the water. This substance extended over the surface of the water from N. W. to S. E. as far as the eye could see. The smell was such as to produce a nauseating sensation. The substance was about one mile in width, from N. E. to S. W. The vessel was heading north when she passed through it. Supposed it to be the effect of an eruption at the bottom of the Bay or Gulf. Immediately after passing the same, Captain ROGERS experienced a violent hurricane. May 14, lat. 23° 35' N., long. 82° 20' W., passed brig *James Grey*, of Newburyport, steering W. N. W. On the 15th, at 8 A. M., passed Havana; saw two frigates going in; looked like United States vessels. 27th, lat. 36° 21' N., long. 74° 33' W., passed the bark *Hanson Gregory*, of Rockland, outward bound.

THE PIKE'S PEAK EMIGRANTS COMMITTING NEW OUTRAGES.—The returning emigrants from Pike's Peak got into another serious row last week, at the crossing of the Big Blue River in Kansas. A party of them attempted to seize the ferry boat, to cross without paying charges. H. D. WILLIAMS, of Ray County, Mo., PETER VALLETON, late of St. Joseph, and one THOMPSON, who were in the employment of the Ferry Company, fired upon the emigrants, and killed C. C. STANLEY, of Kanawha, Va., and Wm. MURRY, of Hardin County, Iowa, and dangerously wounded J. S. BARNUM, of the latter place. WILLIAMS, who fired the fatal shots, fled with his party, to escape summary punishment from a crowd of emigrants who soon arrived at the scene of the affray. Two young men from the Plains report that they were asked to sign a paper, to which three hundred names of returning emigrants were affixed, pledging themselves to destroy St. Josephs.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says:

"MR. L. J. RANDALL, of Chardon, Ohio, who, in company with his brother, a resident of Salt Lake City, has been fitting out an ox-train expedition to Utah, has just returned from Fort Kearney. He informs us that the destitution and distress of returning Pike's Peakers is not so extreme as has been reported in some of the papers. The accounts are exaggerated. Most of the miners who have lately left the States have taken along large supplies of provisions; and as many of them became discouraged along the route they would sell out their extra supplies and return. In this manner a large quantity of provisions has accumulated at Fort Kearney and other points."

The Washington *Star* says: "The improved style of stamped envelopes, with ruled backs, alluded to by us not long since as being under consideration by the Postmaster-General for adoption by that Department, have failed to meet his approval. These envelopes have not yet received such tokens of public approval as would warrant the Department in incurring the increased expenditure which a change would render necessary.

Removal of Churches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The removal of the Churches and congregations from the lower part of the City to the more fashionable localities, may accommodate the few and gratify the vanity of those who have become wealthy; but the desertion of the lower Wards by Christian congregations seems to me to be an error which Christian men should not commit; nor would they if the command of the Saviour were heeded by them: "Go ye into highways and hedges and compel them to come in." Surely there are no hedges where they locate their Churches.

It cannot be that they remove their houses of worship to benefit the poor—nor would they, for this would afford poor support for the pastors who would have them in charge.

Why, then, this anxiety to change localities? The only answer that can be given to this query is this: That young pastors, entering upon a new charge, attract by their eloquence many who seldom visit a house of worship, but are led to do so by the reports relative to the rhetorical skill of the young minister, who, having by his pleasing address secured a large congregation, discovers that his field is not large enough; he must have a larger church, or rather a more fashionable one; and while he demands a more magnificent structure, and threatens to resign his charge unless they secure him such an edifice, he, it appears to me, loses sight of his mission, if he is called of God to preach the Gospel, for his mission is to the poor and ignorant, not to the wealthy and wise.

Why, then, leave a neighborhood that has always supported a church—a church that has been so highly favored and richly blessed?

Why disband a flourishing Sabbath-school? Have they no interest in the children? What said the Saviour to Peter? "Lovest thou me? Feed my lambs."

The argument made use of by some of these brethren is that their location will not support a Church—it must run into decay.

You are right, gentlemen. Allow apathy to overcome you wherever you go, you will certainly fail.

I am led to these thoughts by the anticipated removal of the Market-street Church, a beacon of light for many years. The good brethren of this Church are frightened at their own shadow; they are fearful that their beloved Church, if retained in the Seventh Ward, must soon disband. They argue that no evangelical church can exist there for any length of time. Strange that they cannot exist there, when other congregations are anxious to secure that edifice.

It is a pity that a landmark so old as that cannot be retained. How many there are who have been brought up in that congregation, heard and learned their first lessons of piety, whose children have been dedicated to God within the walls of that building, and because it is not fashionable enough for the pastor and some of his people, they must desert the hallowed spot. Cannot something be done to avert what we deem a calamity?

The Hyannis Kidnapping Case.

PARTICULARS OF THE KIDNAPPING OF THE RUNAWAY SLAVE JONES.

The Boston *Traveller* gives full particulars of the kidnapping of the runaway slave JONES, reported by telegraph a few days since:

"Captain GORHAM CROWELL and JOHN ORLANDO, were brought into the Police Court for examination before Judge RUSSELL. The following is a complete statement of the particulars so far as we have obtained them: The *Roleson* left Pensacola, Florida, about the 1st of May, bound for Boston, under the command of ORLANDO, the first mate, CROWELL, the Captain, being at that time in Massachusetts. Shortly after leaving on the homeward voyage, ORLANDO discovered that there was a fugitive slave on board, who had secreted himself in the cargo, and who, he had reason to believe, was supplied with food by some of the crew. He soon discovered he man, and had him placed in confinement. The man gave his name as COLUMBUS JONES, and admitted that he was a fugitive slave, but said he never would go back to slavery again alive.

In the course of a day or two, JONES was missing from his place of confinement, and some of his clothes were found arranged in such a way as to lead to the supposition that he had jumped overboard. ORLANDO soon found, however, that he was on board, and secreted somewhere below; and that he was supplied with food as before by some of the crew. He accordingly ordered the hatches down, and shut off all communication with the part of the ship where the man was.

In this way JONES was kept without food or water for twenty-four hours, when he made a noise which revealed to ORLANDO his place of concealment. The mate had him again confined, and this time in irons. The slave was strong and resolute, and in a day or two broke his irons. During the voyage up, he broke three set of handcuffs, and was at last again ironed and chained in a caboose. The brig arrived in Hyannis on the 8th of May—on Sunday—and in the afternoon ORLANDO went on shore to communicate with Capt. CROWELL. While he was gone, JONES managed to effect his escape from the caboose, and hailing a skiff from another vessel, offered the man a dollar if he would row him ashore. The man accepted the proposal, and the fugitive got into the boat. The crew on board seem to have been aware of what was going on, but pretended not to observe it, as their sympathies were with the runaway. The skiff put off from the ship, and was nearing the shore at Hyannis, when it was met by a boat containing Capt. CROWELL and Mr. ORLANDO, who stopped it, and took JONES back to the ship.

ORLANDO says he put into Hyannis, with the intention of telegraphing to the United States Marshal to have everything ready for the arrest of JONES, but after this attempt to escape, CROWELL and ORLANDO ascertaining that the *Elizabeth B.*, a schooner lying in the harbor, was about to sail for Philadelphia with a load of granite from Quincy, made an arrangement with the master, Captain BACON, to go out of his course, and leave the man at Norfolk, Va., from whence he was to see him sent to Pensacola. It is said that they paid Captain BACON $500 for this. The schooner sailed on the 9th inst., with the slave chained to the capstan, and got off before the citizens of Hyannis had learned of the affair.

As soon as the circumstances became known, several prominent men interested themselves in the case, and ascertained the principal facts. The *Roleson* arrived at Col. COWDIN'S wharf, a few days since, under command of ORLANDO. CROWELL arrived on Wednesday, and as soon as this was known, the complaint was made in the Police Court, and warrants issued for their arrest.

These were put in the hands of officer WM. BLAISDELL, of the Police Court, who succeeded in finding CROWELL at the New-England House, and ORLANDO on his ship. He arrested them both.

The complaint is made under Chapter 125, sections 20 and 21 of the Revised Statutes.

Turkish Justice—The Jaffa Outrage.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman of Albany, from an American resident in Syria, and furnished for publication to the *Evening Journal*:

BEIRUT, Monday, April 22, 1859.

We have just finished with another case showing how much justice there is to be had from the Turks. The law of the Tanzimat takes away the power of the bastinado from the local Governors. The Governor of Cana, near Tyre, makes a demand for money from the Protestants of that place, after having given them a receipt in full for all taxes and duties for the current year. Upon their asking to know upon what grounds the demand was made, he replied by ordering them all to be beaten. Four were caught; the rest fled. The four who were caught were most cruelly mauled and pounded in his presence. Upon their complaining to the Mushir (Court) at Beirut, the Governor is called—his own servants are allowed to testify against the Protestants—though they contradict themselves and each other in their statements, their testimony is received; the man confesses to having ordered the beating, and instead of redress, one of the Protestants is thrown into prison, and the Governor goes about his business, having bribed the whole set of officials to shut their eyes to one of the plainest cases that ever came before a tribunal. This is Turkey and the Turks. But the whole is not yet told. While these poor men were here, a Papal Greek in their village enters one of their houses, picks a quarrel with the wife and then kicks her in the side, so as to cause abortion in a few hours. No one is present but women, and no satisfaction can be had, because, forsooth, the testimony of women cannot be received in these noble Turkish Courts. The case of the Jaffa outrage still remains unadjusted. The Turks at Constantinople have decided that the four men in prison here shall be sent to the galleys; that 5,000 piastres ($200) shall be paid to the Dixon family for damages—the punishment at the galleys to be after the slave who is still at large shall have been caught, and have his trial! All are participators in the crimes of rape and murder and plunder, and the punishment made to depend upon catching the fifth party, whom they make no attempt to secure. Can it be possible the United States Government will accept such an adjustment of the case?

COURT OF APPEALS—JUNE TERM.—FIRST FORTY CASES.—The June Term of the Court of Appeals will commence on the 7th inst. We find in the Albany *Evening Journal* a list of the first forty cases:

1, Ruckman *vs.* Pitcher; 2, Bennett *vs.* Brown; 3, Sisson *vs.* Corning; 4, Cox *vs.* Austin; 5, Russell *vs.* Coun; 6, Small *vs.* Wheaton; 7, Stewart *vs.* Perine; 8, Gould *vs.* Chapin; 9, Briggs *vs.* Davis; 10, Thompson *vs.* Coulis; 11, Bigler *vs.* New-York Central Insurance Company; 12, Pollen *vs.* Leroy; 13, State Bank New Brunswick *vs.* Mettler; 14, Peck *vs.* Hyler; 15, Parmelee *vs.* Weeks; 16, Vashon *vs.* National Loan Fund Co.; 17, White *vs.* Williams; 18, Morris *vs.* Whitcher; 19, Draper *vs.* Columbia Insurance Co.; 20, Draper *vs.* Commercial Insurance Co.; 21, Graves *vs.* Dudley; 22, Calkins *vs.* Isbell; 23, Weeks *vs.* Lowerre; 24, Newton *vs.* Woodford; 25, Fittner *vs.* Tipton; 26, Sturtevant *vs.* Sturtevant; 27, Chase *vs.* Hamilton Mutual Insurance Co.; 28, Sheldon *vs.* Bowder; 29, Nelson *vs.* Belmont; 30 Stewart *vs.* Anderson; 31, Reese *vs.* Hayes; 32, Williams *vs.* Hayes; 33, Hollister Bank *vs.* Beach; 34, Rochester City Bank *vs.* Elwood; 35, Blackstock *vs.* New York and Erie Railroad Co.; 36, Colegrove *vs.* New York and New Haven Railroad; 37, Mallory *vs.* Gillett; 38, Johnson *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Co.; 39, Emery *vs.* Pease; 40, Aikin *vs.* Western Railroad Co. R. F. HICKS, Clerk.

ALBANY, May 31, 1859.

ANOTHER NEW STYLE OF VESSEL—THE "VELOCINAVE."—An English paper says that M. J. BRUNET has invented a new kind of vessel which he calls the "Velocinave," and which he asserts will travel through the water at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour, which is more than is performed in the same time by the fastest boats now known, such as the paddle steamers of the English companies, the sailing clippers of the Americans, the car canoes of the Malays, and the large screw-steamers of France. The invention is based upon the principle that the ship ought to proceed through the water cleaving the liquid mass by means of turning points, thus transforming the friction of gliding into the friction of rolling. It works, in short, like a centre bit in the water. M. BRUNET gives to his vessel the form of a circular cylinder, terminated by two cones revolving on the same axis. These cones form the prow and the poop of the ship. The Velocinave can, it is said, be worked with safety under water, in which case it is furnished with a deck funnel for ventilation and light. M. BRUNET declares that the essential principle of his invention can be applied to any existing vessel without interfering with its build

American and British Steamers.

From the London Times of May 18.

America is weeping for her steamers, and will not be comforted. Like other young people, the United States have had their visions and castles in the air, but the illusions have vanished, and they are now steadily settling down to the realities of actual existence, such as men find and feel it—not such as they dream and imagine it. The young lawyer, who at 20 was to be Lord Chancellor, limits his wishes at 30 to a Prisne Judgeship, and is at 40 only too happy if he can secure a repose for his labors in the safe but inglorious harbor of a County Court or a Metropolitan Police-office. The young beauty, who in her first season would look at nothing under a Viscount, passes rapidly, as years roll by, through the suoordinate grades of society, and is at last well content to preside over the establishment of a thriving attorney or an Australian millionaire.

Even so, has it been with the United States. Their boundless territory, their rapidly-increasing population, the sources of wealth and of power which are open to them on every side, and seem only to court their acceptance, have made so many things possible to them that they have come to believe nothing impossible, and are, we honestly believe, even more astonished than disappointed when they find, as we all in turn must find that there are some things which it is not in their power to achieve. To us, who look at these matters with the coolness of people who, if they have succeeded in many things, have also failed in many others, there appears nothing surprising or chimerical in the undoubted fact that the United States have proved quite unable to maintain a competition with England, or even with the Hanseatic Towns, in the navigation of the ocean by large steamers.

Let us take the statement of the case as put forward in piteous language by the NEW-YORK TIMES. America, it appears, splendidly triumphed over us in a gallant rivalry in ocean steam navigation, and then abandoned the contest to her beaten competitors. She "whipped the Britishers," and then, to console them, abandoned the field of battle. At present there are three new lines of steam navigation which have been opened in addition to those already at work between Europe and North America. There is a Galway line and a Bremen line, and a line is announced which is to connect Quebec with Glasgow. Vessels have been added to the line between Quebec and Liverpool, and the Cunard line is obliged to employ a subsidiary fleet to assist its mail steamers. There are 45 steam vessels running between Europe and North America, 32 of which belong to Great Britain, eight to the Hanse Towns, and five to the United States, of which five only two ply during the Winter.

If we look at the tonnage, the case, according to our cotemporary, is equally strong. Of the Trans-Atlantic Steam Fleet England owns 61,000 tons, the Hanse Towns 20,000 tons, and the United States 12 000 tons. Nor is this all. The business still enjoyed by American steamships is that between New-York and Havre, but a plan is in agitation by which the English line will call at Queenstown, and thus be able to dispatch a branch steamer to Havre,—a competition against which our cotemporary apprehends the American steamships will be unable to struggle. If we add to this picture that England has 2,600 steamships in her foreign mercantile and postal service, and America only seven, we have put the last touch to a picture which not unnaturally raises the indignation and the regret of an American journalist jealous of the honor of his country, and anxious that she should take the lead whenever she enters into the contest.

Startling as these results are, it will probably be easy to account for them without making too large demands upon the self-love and national pride of our gallant rivals across the water. They can hardly expect us to grant, indeed, that they came out victorious from a competition in which they have been manifestly overcome; but we, on the other hand, must not forget that the contest between the Cunard and Collins lines was to some extent a question of subsidies. The value of a subsidy to a Steam Navigation Company depends not only on its amount, but its permanency, and in this respect we believe that England has felt the advantage of the greater stability and higher character of the popular branch of our Legislature. The Thames has not been disgraced, like the Potomac, by the pretence of the steamers of rival companies "opened"—to use an election phrase—to members of the House of Commons, in order to secure their support; and, whatever motives may have induced the renewal of the Cunard grant, champagne luncheons on board the *Persia* or the *Arabia* had not, at any rate, anything to do with it. The subsidies may be given or refused in England, but here, at least, there are no "lobbyers" to levy black mail upon the applicant. It must be admitted that those who have to seek subsidies under such a system compete at a very great disadvantage. There was, besides, a great difference in the management of the two rival lines.

The Cunard Company has always avoided alluring novelties, and relying solely on the safe teachings of experience, has uniformly sacrificed show to substance and speed to safety. They have gradually increased the size and power of their ships, but in each case only so much as experience showed to be advantageous. Their officers have been many years in the service, are thoroughly acquainted with their duties, and their crews have uniformly shown, in great emergencies, that confidence in each other, that discipline and courage, which such a system cannot fail to produce. The commanders and their officers are selected entirely with reference to their merit.

On the other hand, the Americans in building their ships thought quite as much of what was showy and ornamental as what was solid and useful. Before the time of the *Persia* they were, we believe, if anything, superior in speed to the Cunard line, and their commanders were excellent seamen, but the crews were only engaged for the voyage, and have shown on more than one trying occasion the want of discipline and devotion to the service which such a practice, unavoidable, probably, in an American port, could not fail to produce.

The result was what might have been expected. The American ships were abandoned by Americans themselves, who showed an undisguised preference for the Cunard line. Nor was this difficult to account for. While it is the honorable boast of the Cunarders that in more than twenty years' incessant navigation, always at a high rate of speed on the most tempestuous course, they have never lost a passenger, and only one ship—the *Columbia* sucked by some unaccountable current into the Bay of Fundy,—the Collins line had to lament many severe losses, which shook the confidence of the public and lowered the character of the undertaking.

Much of this mischief undoubtedly arose from causes within the reach of prevention; but it is only fair to admit that there are many others at which America should not repine, because they necessarily spring from her prosperity and progress. With an average rate of profit so much higher than our own, it is not wonderful that American capitalists, with means of wealth at their doors in such profusion, should be unwilling to engage in remote and hazardous enterprises like those of ocean steam navigation, and that if they do so they should compete at a disadvantage with countries in which capital has been accumulating for centuries.

In such an enterprise everything depends on the excellence of the captains and the crews. It is part of the happiness of America, as the working man's paradise, that labor should be more highly paid and more difficult to retain than in England. If it be true, as we believe it is, that the great public works which have anticipated by centuries the settlement of the American continent have been made by Irish labor and English gold, it is not likely that America should permanently compete with us in enterprises the very essence of which is cheap capital and cheap labor. Let America be satisfied with the boundless riches she possesses, and not repine because it is not granted to her to reap at the same moment the advantages which spring from two opposed states of social and economical development.

The Fourth of July celebration in Boston is to be a considerable affair. The Second Regiment is to do escort duty for the city procession. Chas. H. Allen is appointed Chief Marshal, and $800 have been appropriated towards the children's celebration upon the Common. There will be the usual city dinner at Faneuil Hall, with a regatta upon Charles River, fireworks, music upon the Common, and probably a balloon ascension.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Magnificent Mirrors made at our Factory for the PALACE OF COUNT SARTOVENIA, AT HAVANA, can be seen at our store for a few days only.
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO., Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE. For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl st.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 253 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The most stylish and dressy Summer Clothing WORN ARE THE CAPE DUSTERS AND FINE SILK WARP ALPACCA COATS FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DRUMGOLD & PROCH, NO. 214 BROADWAY; WELL MADE, TASTY AND CHEAP.

Great Bargains in Carpets.—Medallions, Royal Velvets, $1 12 to $1 30; English Brussels, 75c. to $1; English Three-ply, 50c. to $1 25; All-Wool Ingrains, 37½c., 40c., 45c., and 50c. per yard. Oil Cloths, 31c., 37c., 40c., and 45c. per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Notice.
O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 312 to No. 444 Broadway, New York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No 444 Broadway.

The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well-established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Husbands Beat Your Wives—That is, if you can, in the struggle to make home happy. You will have the best chance of succeeding by presenting them with a copy of that home-enlivening volume, THE HARP OF A THOU AND STRINGS, OR, LAUGHTER FOR A LIFETIME, containing over 400 pages of comic stories, humorous poems, burlesques, &c., all illustrated with 200 laughable cuts, designed expressly for this work by Darley, McLenan, Lopoin, Bellew, Hennessey. It is for sale by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., and all booksellers in the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 329 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Summer Hats for Children—Rich and tastefully trimmed; the largest variety of the latest styles that can be found. The supply for gents and youth unsurpassed. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William st., corner Ann-st.

Success and Failure Depend upon a Right or Wrong use of our Faculties, or on the choice of an occupation. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, give advice to young men daily.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, for expanding the chest. Instruments for club feet. Belts and Supporters. Knee Caps, and Dr. Glover's new Lever Truss which gives ease and security. No. 4 Ann-st.

Shades!! Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c.; constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in GREAT VARIETY, FOR SALE BY WILLSHER & DANREEL, NO. 53 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & G. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded. P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

The Wonderful Soda Fountain—For making cheap and delicious Soda Water. See it at the office of the American Trades Co., Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

BIRTHS.

POZNANSKI.—On Monday, May 30, Mrs. ROSA POZNANSKI, wife of B. Poznanski, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

HOLMES—ROBIN.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, May 30, by the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, ROBERT D. HOLMES, of the City of New-York, to CECILE J. ROBIN, late of Paris, France.

WAKEMAN—LUDLAM.—On Tuesday, May 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Joseph Ransom, THADDEUS B. WAKEMAN, of this City, to EMILY F. LUDLAM, only daughter of Albert Ludlam, of Oyster Bay, L. I.

CANDEE—SHEPHERD.—On Wednesday evening, May 25, by the Rev. J. P. Newman, Mr. JOSEPH R. CANDEE, of this City, to Miss SARAH A. SHEPHERD, daughter of John Shepherd, Esq., of Middletown, N. J.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

DIED

MINEKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, at 7 A. M., at the residence of her son, No. 89 Henry st., JANE H. MINEKER, aged 39 years, 9 months and 19 days—youngest daughter of the late Capt. James and Jane Haight.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at 9 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning, at the Market st. Church. The remains will be taken to Fishkill for interment.

SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Monday, May 30, IDA FRANCES, only child of Thomas H. and Sarah E. Seymour, aged 1 year, 3 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of the grandfather, Caleb Kirby, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 308 Delancey-st., this day, (Wednesday,) June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The great Jehovah, full of love,
An angel bright did send,
Who took our little harmless dove
To joys that never end.

☞ Baltimore and Troy papers please copy.

NIBLO.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, ELIZA, wife of John Niblo, of this City.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, June 2, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 337 Houston-st. The relatives and friends of the family generally, are invited to attend.

APPLETON.—In this City, on Monday, May 30, HANNAH, widow of the late Daniel Appleton, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John A. Appleton, No. 36 West 23d st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, May 31, Mrs. ESTHER BROWN, wife of Wm. Brown, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of Lee-av. and Rodgers-st., E. D., Brooklyn.

ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 31, Mr. JNO. ROBERTS in the 36th year of his age.

New Jersey and New-York pilots, and all other friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Central Baptist Church, Bridge st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

REMINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 30, WASHINGTON LEWIS, son of the late Rev. Stephen and Sarah R. Remington, deceased, aged 6 years, 3 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of C. W. Remington, Esq., No. 310 Gold-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOOD.—At Bedford, Westchester County, on Monday, May 30, MINNIE H. H., daughter of John J. and Mary Wood, aged 4 years and 11 months.

Funeral this day, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be waiting at Mount Kisko Depôt, Harlem Railroad, to meet the 8:30 train from New-York.

COX.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday evening, May 30, GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of John D. and Maria Cox, aged 4 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, June 1, at 4 o'clock, from the Methodist E. Church, corner of Garden and 4th sts., Hoboken.

HOFFMAN.—At Goshen, Orange County, on Sunday evening, May 29, at the residence of Mrs. Hoffman, ELIZA, wife of James F. Hoffman, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Rutledge, of Charleston, S. C., aged 38 years.

The remains will be interred at Yonkers.

BLOOMFIELD.—At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, May 31, Mr. CORBET BLOOMFIELD aged 72 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Rahway, N. J., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PAREY.—At Frankfort, Ky., on Saturday evening, May 28, RACHEL, daughter of John and Hester Parey, in the 26th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, June 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, Bergen Point. Steamer *Red Jacket* leaves Pier No. 2 North River, at 9 A. M., and *Taminend*, foot of Barclay st., at 10 A. M.

HALL.—At Santa Cruz, W. I., on Tuesday, May 3, whither he had gone for his health, CHARLES FRANKLIN HALL, son of the late Chas. D. Hall, of Brooklyn, aged 34 years. Few have passed away more loved or more deplored by all to whom he was known.

HUNT.—At sea, on board ship *Amaranth*, on Monday, Feb. 7, WILSON J. HUNT, son of Thomas Hunt, of Broo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK AVENUE, BROOKLYN, City and Country combined. Large and substantial DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE on Bergen and Bergen streets, and New-York avenue about forty feet square with an addition of 20 by 30 feet, built by present owner and occupied by him in complete with every convenience for a large family, and in perfect order. Water closets bath gas, water, hot and cold in kitchen and bath-room. Two Furnaces, Latrobe's Cooking Ranges, furnace, bells, speaking tubes &c. With 6 or 7 lots of ground to suit, stocked with choicest fruits, berries, &c. Terms easy. Also, 62 fine building lots on high ground in plots of 8 to 16 each. Apply to JOHN V. COLE, No. 80 South-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats farms and village residences situated on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, desirably located, together with other property in this city and Brooklyn, by CARPENTER & JANES, No 16 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit, good buildings, fences, soil &c. Apply to OGDEN MILLS, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 55 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southwest corner 3d-av. and 56th st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No 215 Water-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE.—A handsome four story house near 5th-av., free from incumbrance, will be exchanged for good store property down town. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE TWO STORY FRAME dwelling house with three lots, on east side 3d av., 75 feet below and adjoining corner of 128th st., being 75 feet front by 105 feet deep. Terms liberal. Apply to D. B. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front houses, well located on 3d-av., corner of 48th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13,000 and $9,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BRICK CHURCH THE REV. DR. Spring and the Rev. Mr. Hoge, Pew No. 79 in the middle aisle. Price $80. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 575 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hatchway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last five years by Mr. W. Warburton's Upholstery Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23 WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st. for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of W. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOLLOWING MODern houses: The 3-story and high-basement house No. 101 East 27th st.; the four story English basement house No. 145 Lexington-av.; the three story small high-stoop house No. 151 East 50th-st. Apply at No. 93 East 27th-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of nine rooms with bath, Croton water &c., in the modern houses in West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLEET at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE HOUSE, pleasantly located, No. 45 Charlton-st., above Varick, consisting of the front and back parlors, hall bedroom, privilege in the bath-room gas, large yard, &c.

TO LET—HOUSE NO 16 FRANKLYN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter lower part for a store if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LET—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, PART of one of the high stoop houses in Mansfield-place; has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, at No. 11 31st-st., near 8th-av.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A second floor in the neighborhood of 26th-st. and 6th-av., to consist of 4 rooms, with water and gas. Terms must be moderate. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE wish to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months, or a gentleman's house that is to let, and will engage to give perfect satisfaction; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROOKLYN HOUSE in exchange for a handsome residence, situated at Tarrytown, N. Y. Full particulars and a photograph of the place may be found at W. L. SEYMOUR'S, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF Madison, Morris County, N. J., a very beautiful farm of 60 acres, in a high state of cultivation; also all kinds of fruit, good house and out-buildings, ice house, &c., good garden, fine lawn and shade trees around the house; within ten minutes' walk from the depôt. Will be sold for a fair price, possession immediately; or would be exchanged for City or Brooklyn property that is not incumbered. This is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of possessing a very beautiful country place. Several other good farms, from 20 up to 300 acres, for sale; also, houses, and lots, and building seats. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, near the depôt.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 101 80 100 acres, 1½ miles from depôt at Sing Sing, on the Croton-av. This farm is in a good state of cultivation, well watered, and a choice variety of fruit. It adjoins the land of Mr Anson Blunt; a fine building site, that overlooks the Hudson and the adjacent country. Also, a small piece containing 12 acres, variety of fruit, good buildings, &c., &c. Also, for sale or to let, a country seat, 5 acres; good house and carriage-house; 10 minutes' drive from depôt. Apply to ABRAM HYATT, Sing Sing, N. Y., or to STEPHEN HYATT, firm of Hows, Hyatt & Co., College-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN THE STATE of New-Jersey, Somerset County, near the village of Raritan; a very desirable residence for a person doing business in New-York City. Only 2½ hours' ride by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Most of the buildings new. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. M. SUMNERS, No. 8 Avenue D.

REMOVALS.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON,
BAKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—LEVIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of HARGOUS BROTHERS is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by F. A. BRUGUIERE and HENRY OLCOTT.
F. A. HARGOUS,
L. E. HARGOUS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of HARGOUS & CO for the purpose of conducting a general shipping and commission business.
L. E. HARGOUS, Jr.
LOUIS LE COUFFLX,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1859. No. 33 South-st.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required. Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.
CHARLES R. CORKER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.
818-law6mS&W

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm of A. T. MARSH & CO. of Elmira, New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs FULLER BROTHERS, of No 36 Warren-st. New York, are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
D. B. FULLER,
C. A. FULLER,
J. C. FULLER,
A. T. BATTELL,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859. A. T. MARSH.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A FEW DOZEN LEFT OF THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE,
situated in the village of Northampton, and occupying one of the finest sites in the whole valley of the Connecticut.

The house (rural gothic) is new, thoroughly built and spacious, (being 56 feet long by 45 wide,) containing thirteen rooms and many closets, and has all the conveniences to be met with in first-class city houses such as gas, hot-air furnace, kitchen range hot and cold water in first and second stories, bath room, marble mantles, frescoed ceilings, &c. &c. Furniture would be sold if desired. Stable, carriage house, &c., in keeping with the house.

The grounds, comprising an area of six acres, are beautifully laid in lawn and garden, and are supplied with an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruits &c.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America, abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain. The town has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

For further particulars address Box No. 174 Northampton, Mass., Post office, or WM. B. HATCH, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pieces of property on Bergen Heights, in Hudson County, N. J., suitable for a gentleman's villa within half a mile of Jersey City. The property is situated on Belmont-av., (the most central and handsome avenue in the county) is elevated about 100 feet above tide water, commanding views of New York and Newark cities and bays, also Belleville and Backensack Valley, and surrounding country; it is convenient to churches and schools, and is in the immediate vicinity of the splendid residences of Peter Bentley, Stephen D. Harrison and George Gifford, Esqrs. It contains about 2½ acres of rich loam land, in which are planted 100 fruit trees of the very choicest kinds, viz: Cherries, apples pears plums, peaches nectarines and apricots. Omnibuses pass the avenue and afford communication with New-York every ten minutes for six cents. The property must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a bargain, for $6,000, worth $12,000. For particulars, apply at CHAS. KEENAN'S Office, northeast corner of montgomery and Greene sts., one block from Jersey City Ferry, or to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout, wood stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. R. & A. BROOK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to
W. S. DUKE, No. 1 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURnished—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36 built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view of all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to DR. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE COTTAGE-HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage drive, graveled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition; fine barn, stables carriage-house, open shed, hennery, cow-house, &c., &c. all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence; accessible hourly by boat or cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1½ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2¾ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN SOUTHfield, Richmond County, Staten Island, known as No. 9 Wright-st.; frame house, two stories and basement, filled in to the peak with brick, contains ten rooms, and is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry at Stapleton landing; the lot is 30 feet by 150, and there is a large quantity of choice fruit on the premises. Price $3,000. For terms and particulars, apply to Mrs. BEASLEY, on the premises, or to ABRAHAM LOTT, Counsellor at Law, No. 3 Front st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—Healthy and romantic. Modern house, ten good rooms, beautiful prospect. Six acres, one half good garden-land, partly in small fruits, the rest in groups of trees and picturesque rocks. Near the depôt, South Norwalk. Suitable for any business in this City, as nurtery, boarding-school, or summer boarding. $75 for the year; $50 till November. BENJAMIN H. COE, No. 1 University Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing, newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides, excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depôt, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage-house, and with about 6 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the Railroad Depôt. Apply to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Within eight miles of the City, and quarter of a mile of the well-known Bath Hotel, L. I. The house is fronting the Bay; has good stables and barns attached; excellent facilities for fishing, bathing, &c. The stages pass close to the house. For particulars, inquire at No. 148 Macdougal-st.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $450. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., a handsome modern built cottage, in good order and furnished, with stable and ice house and 1½ acres, or 6½ acres, if required; an unsurpassed view of the ocean, and within one-quarter of a mile of the Pavilion. For particulars, apply to JAS. McMASTER, No 15 William-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD PAYING City property, a country seat or farm on either side the Hudson, with or without view of river. Price not to be over $9 000 or $10,000. All answers must contain price, incumbrance if any, and full particulars as to house and land. Address W. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, OR LET—A PLEASant and genteel house, in good order, with a good stable, and about ¾ of an acre of garden, with fruit-trees, in the village of West Farms. Terms easy to a purchaser, or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAS. BUSSON, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—RENT LOW TO A GOOD TENANT—A commodious brick cottage, situated on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to ferries, together with two acres of ornamental grounds. The house commands an extensive view. Spring water in the house and stable. Inquire of E. N. HAVENS, 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or E. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

TO LET—A SMALL PLAIN COTTAGE, SITUATED in a neighborhood remarkable for its beauty, healthfulness and convenience to the City. House new; one minute's walk from Summit Depôt, Morristown Railroad, and twenty miles from town. Rent only $180. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH CONN., ON THE NEWHaven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, a fine country residence furnished or unfurnished with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the depôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

FOR RENT—WITHIN 1½ MILES OF MORRISTOWN, for the Summer or for the year, a good house, 9 rooms, barn, stable and out-house, ice-house, garden and fruit, and five acres of land in good condition. Rent $250 per year. Inquire of J. J. SCOFIELD, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries &c.; buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 25 miles from City. Apply on premises, or JOHN D. WALDRON.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF 73 ACRES, near Oyster Bay, L. I. The dwelling is spacious and convenient with a well shaded lawn, and extensive out-buildings, in thorough order. Full particulars with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE situate on the declivity of Bergen Hill, 1½ miles from the Jersey City Ferry by the Bergen Point Plank Road. There is nearly an acre of ground, thickly planted with shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, grape vines, berries, flowers &c., beautifully terraced and sloping to the lower road, upon which is a large stable and carriage house, with convenience for a cow, poultry &c. The house contains eleven rooms; also hot and cold water bath, marble mantels, grates, heater, range, &c. The location is unsurpassed, commanding a view of the bay and harbor of New-York and all three cities; perfect y healthy and convenient of access. There are good schools and churches in the vicinity and any one desirous of obtaining a residence in the suburbs, should examine this property. Inquire, for further particulars, at No. 123 Water-st., or at HOYER MORGAN'S, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR RENT—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—A beautiful country residence on the banks of the Hudson, between Kingston and Saugerties, with a view of Catskill Mountains in the rear; the house is beautifully furnished; the stables are commodious; the vegetable garden is in fine order; and everything about the place is attractive and desirable. For health and beauty the situation is unsurpassed. Terms—$125 per month, with the privilege of purchasing. The tenant can be supplied with milk, butter and poultry by the farmer on the place. Apply at No. 27 Amity-st., between 8 and 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF TWENty five acres on Long Island Sound, in Westchester County new house; plenty of young fruit trees. Apply to ZENO RECOR, No. 68 West st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
Importers of
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY, &c.,
REMOVED TO NO. 187 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.
Bank-doors, safes, and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enamelled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson & Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. & Thause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS
ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS—
Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block, Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS.
THE
ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, (SANDFORD'S PATENT,)
The best in use. Call and see the principle.
Three minute Ice Cream Freezers.
Ice Water Coolers
Ice-Water Pitchers.
Silver-plated ware and Table Cutlery.
In every variety.
At the Peter Cooper House Furnishing Warerooms, corner Astor-place and 4th-av., and corner Astor-place and 3d-av., all one store
Remember the Corner.
Our motto is "Civility and attention." First-class goods at less prices than other houses.
EDWARD D. BASSFORD,
Manager.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE, 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron. Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German steel.

PATENT METALLIC
FIRE-PROOF WINDOW BLINDS.
Builders and parties about to build are invited to call and examine the above at the office of the Manufacturer's Agents, No. 35 Cedar-st., where orders will be received for same. This article is designed to supersede the wood blind for dwellings, stores, &c., either for outside or inside use. While preserving the qualities of the rolling-slat Venetian blind, they are far more durable, less likely to need repair, cost about the same, and are FIRE-PROOF.
Their admitted superiority over any other Blind in use must commend them to universal favor.

LOOK HERE.
LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers; Giffen's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS ASSORTED numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 Water st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 93 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NORWAY IRON—STAMPS N. AND F. V., BEST quality, for railroads. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO PIPE AND STOP-COCK CONTRACTORS—The Commissioners of the Brooklyn Water Works request offers for the following pipes and pipe castings, to be delivered in Brooklyn:
15 tons of cast iron pipes of 4 inch diameter.
450 tons of cast iron pipes of 6 inch diameter.
200 tons of cast iron pipes of 8 inch diameter.
280 tons of cast iron pipes of 12 inch diameter
475 tons of cast iron pipes of 20 inch diameter.
55 tons of branches, bends, curves, reducers, sleeves and other special castings. State a price for the pipes coated by Smith's patent coal tar varnish, and also without coating.
50 6 inch stop-cocks.
10 8 inch stop-cocks.
75 12 inch stop-cocks.
4 20 inch stop-cocks.
All the stop-cocks above 8 inches in diameter to have an index attached showing the position of the valve.
The delivery to commence on or before the 10th of July, and the whole to be delivered by the 30th September next.
The specifications governing the character of the articles may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Brooklyn.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th of June next addressed to the Secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Water Commissioners. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid that they do not deem it for the interest of the city to accept. Bonds will be required for the proper fulfillment of the contract.
No. 355 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the Vilith Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, for substituting settees in place of desks and seats in the assembly rooms of school-house No. 47 in said Ward, the surplus desks to be taken in part payment by the contractor, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
SAMUEL HOTALING,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon for making certain alterations and repairs on Colored School House No. 2, in Laurens-st. in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Also, for painting the inside walls of Ward School House No. 38, in said VIIIth Ward, according to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, as aforesaid. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD, } Commissioners.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, Night scavenger. Orders left at No 44 Chatham-st, or No. 204 East 13th-st., will be punctually attended to,

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Rockaway family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 210 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. S., Box No 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT, AT No. 57 6th-st., two doors east of Union-square. A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor and one single room to rent. DINNER at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR to let, with board, at No. 51 East 16th-st., near Union Park. The house is spacious, newly put in order, and has all the modern conveniences.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 755 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's park; a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can obtain rooms and board in a private family, delightfully located on Brooklyn Heights between the Wall-st. and Atlantic ferries. Any one with unexceptionable references, desiring the quiet and comfort of a genteel home, for proof of which any amount of the first names in the country can be furnished, may call at No. 108 Broadway.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would like to let a pleasant front parlor and chamber to a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, in a highly respectable neighborhood, and is but a short distance from the ferry. Apply at No. 2 Clifford-place, Hoboken.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentleman with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 192 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 281 HUDSON-STREET—BOARDING.—Handsomely furnished rooms in suites or single, with board or without. This house has all the modern improvements, and location pleasant. Persons desiring the comforts of a home will be pleased with the arrangement. 8th-av. cars pass the door, and within one block of Canal-st.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN—AT NO. 19 HUDSON-terrace, fronting the ferry, a suite of rooms on second floor, with bath and gas; a very desirable location, with fine view of the river; family strictly private, and no boarders. Apply immediately.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 53 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d-av., at the junction of 9th-st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of the Fulton or Wall-st Ferry, and near the City Hall, can be had in a private family, where comfortable rooms may be found. Apply at No. 7 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, or by letter to Box No. 1,630 New York Post-office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVing been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests on the European plan. A fine restaurant is also attached to the house. Table d'hôte at 6 o'clock. Service à la carte.

$10 PER WEEK FOR A ROOMY FURnished back parlor on the first floor; mirror, gas. Also, an unfurnished suite on the second floor, with full board, to a family. $16 per week. No boarders in the house. Apply at No. 162 West 26th st., near 8th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD FOR A gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, with delightful rooms, in house No. 26 Willow-st. (near Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH GAS AND water, convenient for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, will be let to a small family, at No. 85 East 31st-st.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, at No. 36 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address O. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,	
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,	
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,	
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,	

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

E. P. WHITTEMORE,
STOCK, NOTE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
NO. 51 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

REFERENCES:

Metropolitan Bank,	Benjamin Loder, Esq.,
Park Bank,	Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.,
Cashier Market Bank,	Edward Corning, Esq.,
James H. Parsons, Esq.,	Amos R. Eno, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its eastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depots, depot grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad, and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 86 miles, or thereabouts, that 35 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed at the time of said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight and Peter A. Keyser, trustees aforesaid, shall execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 430 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 15, 1858 to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No 88 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees: and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, on condition named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New York, May 28, 1859. This Company is now prepared to receive payment in full upon its Capital Stock, as set forth in the circular addressed to the shareholders, on the 8th of March last.

The Freehold Bonds and all other obligations of the Company, except the Construction Bonds, due in 1875, will be received at par and accrued interest in payment of the balance of $40 per share now unpaid.

Certificates of full paid shares will be issued, upon which the Company will pay an interest dividend of Two Dollars per share semi-annually, upon the conditions recited in the Circular. By order of the Board.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and by said Company indorsed, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1859, payable at the City Treasury in the City of Columbus, Ohio, will be paid at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date, less Three quarters per cent. for Exchange, or at the City Treasury, in Columbus, Ohio, at the option of the holder. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.
PARK BANK, New-York, May 25, 1859.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 23 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW YORK, May 16, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, May 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 28, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1, ON BONDS of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the coupons at the office of Messrs. Wm. & John O'Brien, No. 29 Wall st. JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the state of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COPPER MINE, IN THE COUNTY OF GUILFORD, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—In pursuance of the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me on the 15th of July, 1854, by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Mining Company, and of record in the Register's office of the County of Guilford, State of North Carolina, for certain purposes therein set forth, I will as Trustee of said deed, offer for sale, for cash, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on THURSDAY, the 28th day of July, 1859, that valuable mining property in Guilford County ten miles south of Greensborough, known as the North Carolina Copper Mine, containing 100 acres, more or less together with all the machinery, engines, pumps, mining tools and materials thereto belonging or appertaining, and all the other property of every kind and description, belonging to the said Copper Company. Possession will be given upon the consummation of the sale JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.
GREENSBORO', N. C., May 21, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. Co.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 1st day of June and remain closed until the morning of the 16th day of June, proximo.
By order of the Board.
FRANCIS N. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURance Company, New-York, May 18th, 1859.—Notice is hereby given, that the Arctic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York intend to increase the Capital Stock of said Company by the addition of Twenty-five Hundred shares of Fifty Dollars each, making the entire Capital Stock of said Company Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars; it being the ultimate intention of said Company to further increase the said Capital to the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.
By order of the Board of Directors.
my18-law6w RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 11th June, both inclusive. E. HILLEAD, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 10, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cash.

STATE BONDS FOR SALE.—THE BONDS OF the State of Minnesota, bearing 7 per cent interest, receivable as a basis for banking in that and other Western States, are offered for sale. Apply to J. G. CAMP.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

$18,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in this City. Apply to J. McMASTER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 11.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,188,933 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852	37,431 67
Total	$5,151,501 75

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$263,724 56
For Interest	3,781 35—267,505 91
Total	$5,419,007 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13,792 34
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94
Paid for Commissions	11,069 68
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$16,389 90—155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,263,591 89

Which are invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 88
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062,315 60
Amount due from Agents	16 126 71—5,263,591 89
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89
Add interest accrued and not due	140 000 00
Deferred premiums (estimate)	125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00
Total	$5,548,591 89
Claims unpaid, $51,008	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,893
Issued during the quarter	498
Total	11,432
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	173
Policies in force May 1, 1859	11,259
Of which 10,527 are for the whole life.	
Of which 269 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 473 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: in Life Policies	277
Endowment Policies	21
	298
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase	$3,153 32

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN T. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	LYCURGUS KINGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BATTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. VELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL F. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

THE WASHINGTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE.—The books for subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be opened on the 2d June, prox., at the Bank of America, and will remain open until the amount required is subscribed.

JAMES PUNNET,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Jr.,
CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, } Commissioners.

This Company will be ready to commence business and issue Policies in the early part of next month, (June,) applications having already been made for a considerable amount of Life Assurance. It offers the combined advantages of the Mutual Principle with a Guarantee Capital.

TRUSTEES

Robert B. Minturn,	James Punnett,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Levi P. Morton,
Richard G Mitchell,	Effingham Townsend,
Frederic G. Foster,	Clayton Newbold,
William H Newman,	William F. Mott, Jr.,
Frederick Tracy,	Abiel A. Low,
William B. Aspinwall,	Marshall Lefferts,
Henry W. Peck,	Gustave Schwab,
Benjamin C. Morris,	Wellington Clapp,
George N. Lawrence,	Merritt Trimble,
Thomas H. Faile,	Leopold Bierwirth,
Lewis F. Battelle,	George A. Robbins.

INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTER FOR SALE.—Granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; authorized capital $100,000. Ready to issue policies of fire marine and inland risks. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For further information address INSURANCE, care of J. M. Pettigill & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st., New York.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRATTON, RANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer, No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS, OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail, at CROOK & DUFF'S Tower Building.

SHIPPING.

H. B. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.

LANSING STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE, THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $30.

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

RATES REDUCED TO 7½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.

The superior medium Clipper ship AREY, WILSON, Master,

Is now loading at Pier No 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The AREY was built in 1855, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to ROSS FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard, and red on port bow.

CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, June 2, at 4 o'clock P. M precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	28 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	37 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	26 00
To Charlotte, N. C.	30 00	To Palatka, Fla.	32 00

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, June 4.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 1, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 22 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $2; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $3.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain Tuner, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 10 North River, and leave Wednesday, 1st June, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 762 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, Trains will leave 26th st., Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Alosny.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for White Plains.
4.30 P. M. for Dover Plains
5.00 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

6 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
9.20 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., for Piermont. Harrison-st. viz: Paterson, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M. and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 8:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 11 M and 4:30 P. M. for Sycosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF HORSES, RISING 16 hands; fine family horses, good drivers, sound and kind in every particular, 5 and 6 years old; also one bay horse, 15 hands 3 inches, a fine saddle animal for gentleman or lady, 9 years old, and sound and kind in all harness. The above are the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. Call for further information at HENRY WALTER'S stable No. 222 Mercer st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., a lot of top buggies, no-top buggies, rockaways, &c., at the Carriage Factory, near the depot in Stamford, Conn. Trains leave New-York, from 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 7, 8 and 9 o'clock, A. M.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.

A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No.

CAUCUS OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Another Meeting at the Astor House.

Expression of Opinion As to the Mode of Regulating the Action of the Party in the Approaching State Canvass, and as to the Plan of Choosing Delegates to the Charleston Convention — Address and Resolutions.

A meeting of National Democrats from a majority of the counties of the State was held yesterday, at noon, in the Astor House, pursuant to the terms of the adjournment of the meeting held at the same place on the 10th inst., but directly convoked by the following circular letter, addressed by Mr. BIRDSALL, Mr. DICKINSON's son-in-law, to prominent members, throughout the State, of that section of the Democracy to which he is known to adhere:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 21, 1859.

To Mr. ——:

Dear Sir—At the preliminary assemblage of National Democrats from different parts of the State, representing over thirty counties, held at the Astor House, in this City, on the 10th inst., for consultation in regard to the future action of the party, it was resolved to hold an adjourned meeting at the same place, on the 31st inst., at 12 M., in order to secure a more general attendance and expression of opinion, and agree upon a plan of action. The meeting, numbering over one hundred of our friends, was harmonious and spirited, giving assurance that the heart of the true and loyal Democracy of the State, which has never faltered in upholding the banner of the party, still beats true to the cause. At the adjourned meeting, it is the earnest wish of our friends who assembled on the 10th, that their associates of the Old Guard should be fully represented from every county in the State. In their behalf I invite your attendance, and express the hope that you will not fail to be present. Please answer.

Respectfully and truly yours,
(Signed,) A. BIRDSALL.

The meeting was a large one, numbering perhaps one hundred and fifty gentlemen, recognized in their respective localities as representatives of National Democratic principles. In view of the approaching contest for political supremacy in the State, between the Democratic and Republican parties, and especially in view of the impending national struggle for the Presidency, and the patronage which accompanies it, the meeting of yesterday may be regarded as especially significant.

Much time was consumed in obtaining a presiding officer. First Mr. EDWIN CROSWELL, of Westchester, was nominated for Chairman, and accepted *una voce*. But Mr. CROSWELL, it was found, was engaged with the Committee that had been deputed to prepare the address and resolutions, and was consequently unable to serve. Then, after some time had elapsed, it was moved that Mr. JOHN H. BROWER take the Chair. Mr. BROWER was, in like manner, elected unanimously, but he pleaded that, like Mr. CROSWELL, he had other engagements, and was not master of his own time, whereupon he was excused. Another and third nomination was made, that of Judge JOHN B. AIKIN, of Dutchess, who was elected without a dissenting vote, and consented to take the Chair.

The Convention then proceeded to appoint secondary officers, the list of which includes the names of Messrs. Souter, Williams, Danforth, E. D. Sutherland, Green, Brien, Hadfield, Little, and others from every quarter of the State. From New-York City no appointment was made, though among its delegates were Augustus Schell, John C. Mather, Richard Schell, Wm. N. McIntyre, Fernando Wood, Daniel B. Taylor, Thomas J. Barr, Geo. C. Genet, Gideon J. Tucker, Samuel Radcliffe and Charles A. May. The Democratic Press was represented by editors from Goshen, Geneva, Syracuse, Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, White Plains, Peekskill, Albany, Troy and New-York City.

The Convention having been thus far organized, one of the delegates observed that he saw some reporters present, and, as the meeting had been called privately, he suggested whether it would not be more in accordance with the views of the Convention to have those reporters removed.

Mr. DANIEL B. TAYLOR hoped they were too Democratic to go into anything secret in any of their proceedings. They opposed secret things here.

Dr. SALMON SKINNER wanted nobody to take part in the meeting but those who had been invited; they should have the facts published however, and he would oppose excluding the reporters.

Mr. TAYLOR suggested the propriety of stationing an officer at the door, to prevent admission to people not entitled to participate in their discussions.

A member moved the appointment of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Another said it struck him as perfect humbug to station a Sergeant-at-Arms at the door to exclude the public, and allow at the same time reporters to be present.

One of the younger delegates declared that the deliberations of the National Democracy ought not to be shut out from the light. Every man ought to be allowed to come here to see what they were doing. He was not ashamed of what they were going to do, and he was opposed to any concealment of the action of the National Democracy of New-York in the organization of their plan of proceeding. He objected to any Sergeant-at-Arms being appointed.

The gentleman who made the motion for the appointment said that, after this expression of opinion, he would withdraw it most decidedly.

Dr. SKINNER said he believed this meeting had met to act on a report and resolutions which a Committee had been appointed by the previous meeting to prepare and present to this adjourned meeting. He wished to know if that Committee was ready to report.

One of the delegates stated that most of the members of the Committee were in the room, and would soon be ready with their report.

In the meantime, it was proposed, in order to ascertain who were the delegates present, and to prevent outsiders from voting, the names of all the Counties of the State should be called off in alphabetical order, and that the delegates from each should give their names.

Some disposition was manifested to dispense with that proceeding as being both useless and impracticable, but it was urged that the proceedings of the National Democracy of New-York should not be given to the public as emanating from an indiscriminate crowd which might be composed of friends and foes alike.

The question, on calling over the Counties and taking the names of the respective delegates, was put, and carried unanimously in the affirmative.

Some delay ensued in consequence of no one present being able to furnish a list of the Counties. Eventually a blue-book was hunted up, and one of the Secretaries proceeded to call out the names. Out of the first eight or nine, only Albany, Broome and Columbia answered. When the calling had proceeded so far on the list as Cattaraugus,

A delegate, on one of the benches by the wall, moved that the further calling of the Counties be suspended. He said it was sheer nonsense, and only wasted time. Out of all the counties named, only two or three had answered, and if the whole list were called over in the same way, who was to know who were the persons in the room who had not answered?

These remarks were generally concurred in, and the attempt to carry out the original resolve, was, on motion, dropped instantaneously.

The question as to whether the Committee were ready to report was again put to the Chair.

A delegate replied that they would present themselves in a minute.

Whilst waiting for the Committee, an elderly delegate took the opportunity of stating that he had been requested by Mr. STONE to say that he was not on PETER CAGGER'S slate, but that he was ready to unite with the Convention in everything which might aid to redeem the State and promote the success of the National Democracy. [Applause.]

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on Report and Resolutions, at length appeared, and said that, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, he would read the address which had been prepared. He mounted a chair and read as follows:

ADDRESS.

The Committee appointed under, and in pursuance of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Judicial District, together with the Chairman of this meeting, be appointed to meet the State Committee, in order to produce unity of action in the Democratic Party of this State, and to insist that the selection of delegates to the Charleston Convention shall be made subsequent to the next State election, and that this Committee report to an adjourned meeting on the 31st inst., at noon, at the Astor House, New-York,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That your Committee immediately organized, by the selection of FERNANDO WOOD as Chairman, and WILLIAM G. SANDS as Secretary, and a letter, of which the following is a copy, was prepared and forwarded, by direction of the Committee, to DEAN RICHMOND, Esq., Chairman of the State Committee, at Buffalo:

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1859.

Dean Richmond, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of members of the Democratic Party, representing nearly every Congressional District in the State, held in this City on 10th inst., a Committee of one from each Judicial District was appointed to confer with the State Central Committee on subjects of vital interest to the Democracy of the State. As Chairman of this Committee I have been instructed to address you, and to respectfully solicit an early meeting of your body, to the end that we may have an opportunity to confer with it this month upon the subjects referred to.

Respectfully yours, FERNANDO WOOD,
Chairman of Committee.

On the 21st inst., a reply of which the following is a copy, was received from Mr. RICHMOND:

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter just as I was leaving for New-York. The subject of affording an opportunity for general consultation among Democrats with a view to an efficient campaign next Fall, has already been brought to our attention by our friends in other parts of the State. Upon consulting with such of my colleagues as I have seen and from my knowledge of the general opinions of the others, I do not doubt they will be happy to hear any suggestions from you or others of their Democratic friends, in relation to any subject of interest to the Democracy of the State. Notice will be given of the time and place of the next meeting of the State Committee soon as agreed upon and in the meantime I will be happy to receive any suggestions that it may be desirable to lay before it.

Very truly yours, DEAN RICHMOND.

The Hon. FERNANDO WOOD.

Your Committee has not yet been informed of any meeting of the State Committee, nor does any notice appear to have been taken of our respectful request that such a meeting should be called by the Chairman during the present month. Our attempt to obtain a formal interview for the purpose of communicating with the State Committee has therefore failed.

Your Committee might rest in so communicating this correspondence to the meeting of Democrats to be reconvened at the Astor House on the 31st inst., but, in consideration of the unanimous sentiments which pervaded the previous assemblage on the 10th inst., we deem this a fit occasion to suggest that a renewed expression of those sentiments be made, in a distinct and public form. The purposes and motives of ourselves, and of those with whom we act, should, in our judgment, be set forth with clearness and decision.

The chief desire of those Democrats who convened in a preliminary meeting at the Astor House on the 10th May, we understand to be, that the time for the selection of the delegates to be chosen to represent the State of New-York in the Charleston Democratic Convention be not earlier than December next; in other words, that the nominating conventions, the political campaign, and the general election of 1859 be suffered to pass over without an agitation of Presidential preferences or a strife between the friends of rival names, such as we are now threatened with in our ranks. So eminently proper and moderate a desire, which we have not yet had the opportunity of presenting formally to the State Committee, cannot surely be gainsaid, and ought not to be misrepresented.

The members of the meeting of the 10th May were the partisans of no particular candidate or candidates; there were and are among us the admirers and friends of each of those distinguished statesmen whose claims will probably be urged at Charleston. We are the partisans only of peace and harmony in the ranks of our own party, the advocates of moderation and delay for the mutual good, the protestants against forcing into a State Convention and a State canvass, during the present Summer and Fall, a premature and damaging strife, which will weaken our organization, distract its counsels, and repeat the disastrous folly of the State Convention of 1858, by throwing New-York once more into the hands of the "Republicans," on the threshold of a Presidential contest.

We entertain no doubt whatever, that the State of New-York can be carried by the Democratic party in this present year, as easily as it was carried in 1857. But now, even more than in 1857, we need what we then had, (in a happy moment of conciliatory and harmonious feeling,) we need an oblivion of past difficulties. All will be lost if the next State Convention shall follow in rashness, intolerance and proscriptiveness, the ill-omened precedent of that of September, 1858. The contrast of the two last State Conventions is as marked and broad as the result of the two State elections which respectively succeeded them. We wish to return to the wiser and more liberal course which leads to success, and to repudiate the factiousness and violence which inevitably tend to defeat.

The Presidential question, if brought into our approaching State Convention, (the proper duty of which is solely the nomination of State Officers and the laying down of a State platform,) will inevitably prove a firebrand. Grave differences, both as to measures and men, will be developed; and the anticipation of a struggle for delegates to the Charleston Convention, at Syracuse in September next, will light the torch of faction in every township in our State, and renew those divisions which it has been the labor of every lover of his party and of its principles to quell and extinguish.

From Democrats of every portion of the Union we have had strong and earnest appeals that we of New-York would not suffer anything to stand in the way of our active, energetic, mutual cooperation together to redeem New-York in this last struggle before the great Presidential campaign. New-York, proven Democratic in 1859, will turn the balance in 1860. If the voice of faction and the intolerance of ambitious leaders can be made to subside, New-York can and will be Democratic in November next.

Your Committee are convinced that this course, which is demanded by us, is not only the true one by which a victory in this State can be achieved in November, but it is also acknowledged and perceived to be so by the mass of the most intelligent and devoted Democrats throughout the State. There have been laid before your Committee extracts from over thirty of the leading Democratic papers, including nearly every one of our recognized party organs in the stronger Democratic counties of the State. All these breathe the same spirit, and unite in the same request; with one voice they entreat the State Committee to extinguish this spark of disturbance before it has burst into a flame.

That the duties of the regular State Nominating Conventions do not properly, nor unless by the universal consent or concurrence of their constituents, include the appointment of delegates to Presidential Conventions, we have many evidences. In 1848, two sets of delegates were sent from this State to Baltimore, one by a separate State Convention, called by a Legislative Caucus; the other, chosen by Congressional District Conventions under authority of a separate State Convention held at Albany in January.

In 1852 a single delegation was chosen to Baltimore by Congressional District Conventions, held in December 1851, and ordered by the State Committee. In 1856, double delegations were sent to Cincinnati: one chosen in 1855 by the State Nominating Convention (which course, however, was recommended and approved of by every newspaper in the State sustaining that organization;) and the other chosen by a separate State Convention, held in January, 1856. It will thus be seen that but one out of five State Nominating Conventions held in the years preceding Presidential Conventions has proceeded to the appointment of National delegates, and this one in a peculiar instance, and with a unanimous concurrence among its adherents which contrasts strongly with the general dissent expressed by the Democratic people at this time.

The Democratic Senators and Assemblymen at the close of the last session of the Legislature, have, in the address issued to their constituents, carefully confined themselves to the discussion of State matters, and ignored the subject of Federal politics. The newspapers, avowedly the exponents of the views of the State Committee, have defended and applauded this silence upon general politics. Nay, the State Convention of 1858, with a professed anxiety to avoid committal upon national questions, declared itself in these words:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, while not indifferent to the merits and claims of distinguished Democratic statesmen of their own and sister States, are devoted to the great work of establishing the ascendancy of their political principles within their own limits, and of cooperating with their brethren of the other States in their maintenance throughout the Union, and cannot be diverted from this paramount duty to mingle in controversies among political leaders, or to become subservient to the aspirations of statesmen, however able and worthy. Principles, not men is the sentiment which at this time pardicularly should be inscribed on their banner and lead them to victory

The request which we now have to make of the State Committee is, that it will, for the present year, still permit the Democratic masses to withdraw from and avoid all "controversies among political leaders," and ignore all "aspirations of statesmen." This, surely, is but reasonable.

We desire to urge the State Committee, and, (had we been permitted to appear before them, would have urged them in accordance with your instructions,) to declare openly, that in their judgment, it is not the duty of the next State Nominating Convention to meddle in any manner with President making. We desire to urge them to leave over till after the State election—till the battle has been fought, and, we trust, won, in November—the whole question of the Presidency. And this, not in a spirit of dictation, but frankly, as Democrats, members of a common party, and claiming, therefore, a common interest (to quote the resolution under which your Committee has been acting) "to produce unity of action in the party."

Since we have not had the opportunity of appearing before the State Committee, we respectfully recommend that the meeting to be held on the 31st instant shall distinctly request the State Committee to suffer the Presidential question to be passed over till the State election has terminated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FERNANDO WOOD, First District.
EDWIN CROSWELL, Second District.
JOHN CRAMER, WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, THOMAS B. MITCHELL, Third District.
JOHN M. JAXCOX, Fifth District.
WILLIAM G. SANDS, Sixth District.
STEPHEN H. PARKER, Seventh District.
HARVEY GOODRICH, Eighth District.
Committee.

Dr. SKINNER moved the acceptance of the report and the adoption of the resolutions.

Before the question was put, a delegate insisted on inquiring why it was inferred that the present State Central Committee would assume the appointment of delegates to the Charleston Convention. Where did they get precedent or warrant for such an idea?

It was explained that the report expressed no such presumption, but that the State Central Committee might call the State Convention, as they had done once before, to meet, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Presidential Nominating Convention.

Then it was asked by Judge BROWER, what had the State Committee to do with the Charleston Convention, in reply to which the matter was still further explained. The State Committee, said Mr. PARKER, may, in the call for a State Convention, insert or omit, as one of the Convention, the election of delegates to Charleston.

Judge BROWER thought that, as a matter of policy, it would be ill-advised to agitate this matter with the State Central Committee more than was actually necessary. If the State Committee were not going to prescribe the objects of the State Convention, they should be let alone. He was of opinion, therefore, that everything in the report that might even be construed as offensive, however unobjectionable otherwise, should, for the sake of the cause, be changed to less unpleasant language. He understood the report to state that the Committee appointed by this meeting to ask the State Central Committee to call a meeting for conference had been refused. Now, how in fairness was it to be inferred that in the interval since this Committee had been appointed, it was possible for the State Committee to be convened.

Several delegates expressed very emphatically their conviction that the report stated nothing but absolute fact.

Mr. PARKER, on referring to that passage to which Judge BROWER objected, found that the words were, not that the Committee had been "refused," but, "since we have been virtually denied."

Judge BROWER thought that there was no necessity for any language in the [illegible] be offensive to any ear, much less to any mind.

Dr. SKINNER declared, on the other hand, that the language of the report was as respectful as it could be. Amid loud cries for question, some half dozen gentlemen addressed the Chair simultaneously, but Colonel MING, having succeeded in arresting the Chairman's notice, succeeded in making himself heard. He was of opinion that the report of the Committee, in so far as it contained any words that might jar on the ears of gentlemen present, should be modified in the manner suggested, but the report, he was satisfied, had been carefully drawn, and should be adopted without any substantial change. He hoped there would not be much discussion on the matter, but that no effort would be spared to secure the triumph of Democratic principles in the State, and thereby wrest it from the hands of the Black Republicans.

After serious effort to obtain a hearing, it was stated on behalf of the Committee, by one of its members, that they would consent cheerfully to the modification desired merely to save time.

A delegate declared, amid laughter, that he did not want the report softened any more.

Another assured the meeting that it was in literal conformity with the fact, and ought not to be changed.

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee, having, after repeated efforts, obtained the floor, said that the alteration which the Committee had agreed to make was, that, instead of the words "since we have been denied a hearing," there should be substituted the words, "since we have not had the opportunity of appearing before the Committee."

This amendment seemed to be received with favor.

Mr. T. M. NIVEN, of Sullivan County, moved a division of the question, viz., that first the report, as altered by the Committee, should be taken up for adoption or rejection; and, secondly, the resolutions appended to it. The motion was adopted and carried.

A delegate expressed very warmly his preference for a hard report.

The report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. NIVEN, in discussing the resolutions, said that at the former meeting a warning voice had been given forth. It was said the State Committee would procrastinate, and they did so. That was their game. Having been allowed ten days more than was originally contemplated, they still procrastinated. It was even said that the Committee of the National Democracy would be spurned from their door, and they had almost been spurned from their door. If they were now soft enough to sojourn this meeting, *sine die*, without coming to some definite plan of political action, they would be laughed at and scoffed at by the whole political world. [Applause.] The idea of beseeching and coaxing such men as DEAN RICHMOND, the President of that State Committee, was to his (the speaker's) mind, the most perfect absurdity and humbug.

A DELEGATE—What about the Secretary of the Committee?

THE SPEAKER—Ditto. [Laughter.] They might do something for the National Democracy if they found them, but unless the National Democracy took a stand from which they could command their legitimate influence they would be treated with utter contempt. Now, he was opposed to the resolution because it was too soft.

Mr. DANIEL B. TAYLOR said the State Central Committee could word their call just as they pleased, and if they found the National Democracy putting their backs up they would take particular good care not to say a word about the Charleston Convention in it. Let this meeting say that if the State Central Committee did not respect the feelings of the National Democracy in this matter, and leave to the people of each District the selection of delegates to the Charleston Convention, they would stand ready to make battle at once upon the question as to the reception of the delegation appointed by the State Convention. [Cheers.]

Mr. BOWEN disclaimed knowing any distinction between Hards and Softs, and thought the better way would be to lay the resolutions on the table, rather than adopt them in an unnecessarily unpleasant shape.

Mr. MCCOLLUM, of the Syracuse *Courier*, offered, as an expression of the sentiment of a majority of the gentlemen who had spoken, the following substitute for the resolution appended to the report:

Resolved, That if the State Committee decline to accede to our respectful request, (that is, the request of the resolution,) we will take issue with them before the people in the counties and at the next State Convention.

This was hailed with cries of "That's it," and other expressions of approval.

One of the delegates, an old gentleman, thought it was folly to talk of making war on the Albany Committee when the Committee had all the power in their own hands. Moderation, properly shown, would be the most powerful weapon the National Democracy could wield.

A delegate, less mild in his views, disapproved of all these bush-beating resolutions, and asked the meeting to adopt one in plain Anglo-Saxon, informing those people that the National Democracy insisted on their allowing to the people their right to select their delegates to the Charleston Convention. He would move, therefore, in few and distinct words, that this meeting pass a resolution to the effect that the National Democracy of the State of New-York, assembled by their representatives here to-day, insist on the election of delegates to the National Convention by the Democrats convened in each congressional district. [Applause.]

A delegate having taken the floor behind the chairman, said he questioned whether, as had been said, DEAN RICHMOND or PETER CAGGER had any fear of the New-York Democracy before their eyes. They did not care a straw whether the Democracy was divided or not, or whether the Democracy was successful or not. If a Democratic President were elected without New-York, then they would disregard the Democracy, and rely on the Federal patronage. In that case, of course, the fewer Democrats, the better for them. [Cheers.]

Mr. MCCOLLUM rose and withdrew his resolution. He did so, because it had ascertained the purpose for which he intended it, and that was to elicit the sentiment of the meeting as to whether the delegates to Charleston should be elected by the State Convention, or by the people in the districts. In any event, he would not press his resolution, because having adopted the report, the meeting could not substitute a new resolution for that by which the report was accompanied. [Applause.]

The resolutions reported by the Committee were then put and adopted unanimously in the form in which they were presented.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* was offered, but the *sine die* was objected to most strenuously, and the motion was withdrawn. Amid some confusion of tongues, which was eventually quelled, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved: That the Committee of one from each judicial District, appointed at a meeting of the National Democracy, in the Astor House, on the 10th inst., be continued and authorized to receive any communications from the State Committee in relation to the election of delegates to Charleston, and to call another meeting of this body if it should be deemed expedient.

This was adopted unanimously, and with cheers.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee, and, at the request of an exceedingly stout and florid old gentleman, who seemed utterly unable to wave his hat with anything like an approach to graceful ease; the assembly gave three cheers for "The Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN."

The Buffalo papers state that the Banks in that city have been extensively victimized by the $100 counterfeits on the Brighton Bank. The Buffalo City Bank received $700, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank $600, and the Marine Bank $2,200. Besides this, $700 in these notes was left to pay a note falling due at the Niagara River Bank, now removed to Lockport.

Mr. B. M. Woolsey, an Alabama planter, who lately imported a number of camels for plantation service, writes to the Savannah *Republican* that his experiments, so far, are satisfactory. On the plantation, the camel is awkward, of course, but not restive or unwilling or intractable.

[Advertisement.]

The head of a family is the guardian, by nature and duty, of the lives of the members thereof. The parents or guardians who permit the dear ones under their control and direction to risk life upon the water without adequate protection, are recreant to the trust imposed, and are morally responsible for any calamity arising from such neglect. In view of these impressive facts we cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the only perfect life-preserver ever made. It has been frequently alluded to, and thoroughly described, in these columns, and we shall, therefore, merely say that we mean the invention attached to the garments manufactured by the DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 256 Broadway. Particular attention is called to the yachting and fishing vests and jackets, bathing dresses for ladies—in brief, life saving clothing for all sorts of people.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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Dinner,
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[Advertisement.]

LITTLE CORDELIA AS EVA!—HER MOTHER AS TOPSY!—HER FATHER AS ST. CLAIR!—No wonder such a cast attracts such crowds to see "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at Barnum's Museum. It is repeated this afternoon and evening, and such a performance is seldom to be witnessed.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—For rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, cancer, sore leg, salt rheum, and all eruptions, the Ointment is the only safe and certain specific, and the Pills are equally reliable in dyspepsia. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 31.

$10 000 U. S. 5s, '74	85@10	13	New-York Cen. R.	73⅜
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	90⅜	350	do	c 73⅜
5,000 do	s60 89	50	do	c 73
1,000 do	90	300	do	s3 73⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s	96	150	do	s5wk 73⅝
5 000 Mo. St. 6s	bnw 84	300	do	s30 74
5,000 do	s30 83⅜	100	do	s60 74
5 000 do	s60 82⅜	200	do	72⅝
15,000 do	s10 84	200	do	s10 74⅜
75,000 do	s10 84⅜	100	do	s30 74⅜
4,000 do	84⅜	100	do	c 74⅜
10,000 do	s20 84	100	do	c 73
1 000 Louis. State 6s	93	100	do	c 73
4,000 Har. R. 1st M	s30⅜	30	Erie Railroad	6
1,000 Lake E. & W. 1st M. Bs	70⅜	100	do	5⅜
1,000 Cle. & T. S. F Bs	57⅜	100	do	5⅞
20 National Bank	101⅜	100	Harlem R. pref	s30 38⅜
10 Ocean Bank	95	50	do	s30 46⅛
5 Metropolitan Bank	113	150	Mich. Central	41⅜
5 Shoe & Lea. Bank	104	170	M. S. & N. I. R.	9⅜
5 Corn Ex. Bank	101⅜	100	Panama Rail road	119
100 Carey Imp. Co.	5	50	do	s60 117⅜
100 Del. & Hud. Ca.	s60 93	13	Illinois Central R.	88
5 do	94⅜	50	do	55⅜
5 do	94⅜	50	Clev. & Pitts R.	72⅜
10 Penn. Coal Com.	81⅜	50	do	73
100 do	s60 81	100	Gal & Chicago R.	63⅜
328 do	82⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 28⅜
100 do	b60 82⅜	100	do	26⅞
300 Cum. Coal Prefd	19	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	s10 57⅜
25 Pa. Mail St. Co.	71	00	do	s30 57⅜
50 do	b30 71	650	do	57⅛
175 do	70⅜	400	do	s3 58
75 do	70⅛	50	do	s1 58⅛
50 do	70	300	do	b60 58
50 do	s60 69			

SECOND BOARD.

2 000 N. Car. St. 6s	98⅜	80	N. Y. Cent. R.	bnw 72⅜
3,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8 p c. 1st mt.	89	100	do	72⅜
5,000 Ill. Freel'd Bds.	93	100	do	s3 74⅝
5,000 N. J. Cen. 2d m.	98	100	do	73⅝
7 Bk. of Commerce	99¾	50	M. S. & N. Ia G S	s10 31⅝
25 Harlem R. Pref	37	25	Panama Railroad	118⅝
300 do	36¾	200	Gal. & Chic R.	63⅜
50 Pacific M. S. Co	70⅜	100	do	b60 63⅜
25 do	71	50	do	s10 63⅜
50 do	s30 70⅜	100	do	s10 63¾
5 do	71⅜	600	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	88
10 Harlem Railroad	11	600	do	b60 53
100 Reading R.	b30 43	50	do	b30 58

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$6,000 Missouri 6s	8¼	10	U. S. Fire Ins.	123½
2,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s	89½	20	do	123
4,000 Sell. & Ill'to'n 7s	60	61	do	122¾
5,000 N. Y. & Erie R. 4m	38	5	Etna Fire Ins. Co.	110
600 Sun M. I. S., 1858	59	25	Lenox Fire ins. Co.	99
100 People's Bank	104	10	Am. Guano Co.	85
50 N. Y. Equit. Fire Ins	175¾	5	Bk. of Commerce	99¾
35 do	174¾	12	N. Am. Fire ins. Co.	121
86 East R. Fire Ins.	106¾	10	L. I. Fire Ins Co.	73
45 Jefferson Fire Ins.	166	40	N. World F. Ins Co.	99½
65 do	165½	30	Col. Marine Ins. Co.	110¾
20 Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	112¾	15	Pet'r Cooper Fire Ins.	104¾
10 Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	109			

TUESDAY, May 3—1 P.M.

The market for Money to-day is rather tame in most quarters, though we hear of an improved offering of bills at several of the leading Banks. The terms of discount are generally 7 ₱ cent., the exceptions being in favor of a few choice acceptances at 30@60 days, which go at 6 ₱ cent. Demand and short notice loans are made at 5@6 ₱ cent.; the business in this way being light, and the market easy. The advanced terms on long date paper outside of Bank are supported, and the rates rule 7@9 ₱ cent. Some of the Discount Brokers to-day report very prime selections rather scarce. The appearance of the market altogether is in favor of the further reduction of the Bank line of loans, without inconvenience to regular mercantile dealers. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer close without general animation, and most of the business has been done by one or two leading houses at three days sight on London at 110⅞. Sixty day bills are dull at 110@110⅛ ₱ cent., Bankers', and 109¼@109⅜, Merchants' signatures. The Adams Express Company take over this evening $851,000 in Gold for the steamer from Boston. It is too early to speak with any degree of certainty of the further shipments on Saturday, but present signs indicate that the total movement of the week on New-York account will fall nearly or quite one-half short of last week. This calculation, however, may be changed by the next news from Europe.

We should like to hold our croaking neighbors to an issue of fact. The one who assumed yesterday afternoon that the Banks hold only $21,500,000, while averaging $24,319,000, was guilty of a palpable absurdity, and we so charged on the instant. He now replies by quoting a still grosser exaggeration from a morning paper, to the effect that the Banks hold only $21,000,000; that they will have no further aid from the interior or any other source this week, and that three or four millions more will come out for export! The whole story is of a piece. It originates in a common source—the same referred to yesterday. The "careful inquiry," we apprehend, extends no further. And it is in *no* sense true, or even plausible. There are no differences at the heavy Banks in and around the Street, between the average of last week and the present sums on hand, to justify any such calculation. We say this knowingly, for *our* inquiries have not been few. There is no stoppage of receipts from the interior or the Sub-Treasury, as either or both our neighbors might have known at the close of business yesterday. Nor is the probability of the estimate *yet* apparent that "three *or four* millions" will go out of Bank to Europe this week.

The same indifferent or unsettled tone in the Stock dealings, noticed for a day or two past, obtained in the sales at both sessions of the Board to-day. The State Stocks held firm for Missouris, but a fraction lower in Tennesses and North Carolinas. A further short sale of United States fives of 1874 was made at 103¼, seller 60 days, while the cash stock is worth 103⅜@104 for the coupon bonds, and 105 for the registered. There was very little business in Railway Bonds, the bids generally weaker, except for Illinois Central Freelands, which brought 93 ₱ cent. In Railway Shares the average amount of sales took place in New-York Central, at 73¼@73@72¾@73¼, in the morning, closing 72⅝@¾ in the afternoon. There was a further decline in Rock Island Shares to 58 ₱ cent., at which rate buyers came in this afternoon with some freedom. Galena was weaker, and so was Cleveland and Toledo. The renewed short sales of Pacific Mail, noticed in our last, continued to-day, influencing the cash stock down to 70¼@71 ₱ cent. Panama fell off ½ ₱ cent. Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal and Cumberland Preferred were firmer. The City Bank Stocks steady, and Illinois Central Shares weak. The general market left off dull, after a somewhat moderate list of sales throughout the day. The announcement that the Halifax steamer had been telegraphed contributed to the indisposition to operate at the Second Board, and after, as suspicion was aroused that the news might be in private hands.

We are indebted to the Cashier, Mr. RUSSELL, for the following report from the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in New-York, of receipts and disbursements, for the month of May:

May 1, 1859, by balance		$3,787,004 34
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$2,967,468 13	
Patent Fees	7,550 07	
Post-Office Department	34,981 36	
Treasury Notes	1,298,500 00	
Miscellaneous	7,542 93—	4 316,042 49
Total		$8,103,046 83
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$6,241,038 85	
Post-Office Drafts	131,987 40—	6,373,026 25
May 31, 1859, Balance		$1,730,020 58
By balance, Cr., Disbursing Account	$2,173,686 37	
By receipts during the Month	1,931,100 33—	4,104,786 90
To payments		1,911 241 86
Balance		$2,193,545 04
By balance, Cr. interest accounts		$118 284 83
To payments		6,354 00
Balance		$101,930 83
By receipts for Customs in May, 1859		$2,967,468 13
By receipts for Customs in May, 1858		1,557,166 82
Increase in May, 1859		$1,410,301 31
By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$540,788 21
By Coin received during the Month	$40,550 49	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	197,497 60—	238 048 09
Total		$778,836 30
To payments in Coin	$79 346 37	
To payments in Fine Bars	412,107 45—	491 454 02
Balance		$287.382 28
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$4,035,496 45	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	272,798 21	$4,308,294 60
By fine bars in Assay Office	55,185 01	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	274,691 35	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	63,300 13—	393,176 49
Total		$4 701,471 13
Less due Depositors		182 525 33
Total balance		$4,518,945 82

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending May 31, 1859:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$5,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	10,000 00	
United States Bullion	162,000 00—	$177,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$29,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	2,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	3,000 00	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	600 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior,)	4 000 00—	$38,600 00

TOTAL DEPOSITS.

Payable in Bars	$156,000 00
Payable in Coins	59,600 00
Total	$215,600 00
Gold Bars stamped	$238,807 33
Transmitted to U. S. Mint for Coinage	103,336 43

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1, 1858.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3 575,000	2,599,000	2 811,000	3,350,000	2,479,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,731,000	1,439,000	1,379,000	1,643,000	1,272,000
Ex. to France	382,000	344,000	364,000	447,000	3 9,000
Ex. to other F. P.	495,000	312 000	365,000	461,000	232,000
Total Exports	2,608,000	2,095,000	2 008,000	2,551,000	1,893,000
Stk on hand	410,000	505,000	298 000	350.000	202 000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

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